

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

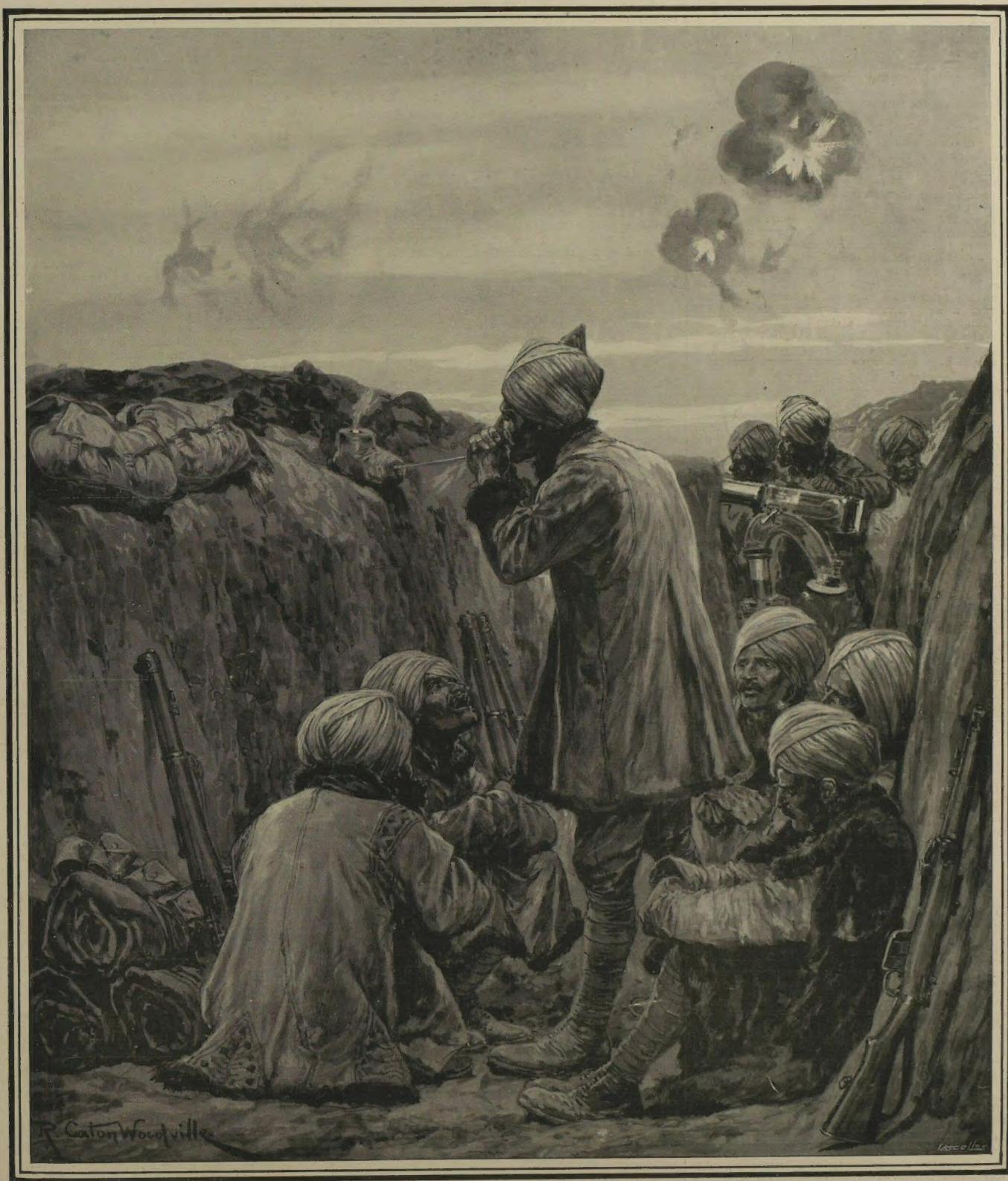
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

SIXPENCE.

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WITH A LUMP OF CLAY AS PIPE-BOWL: SIKHS AND HINDUS IN THE TRENCHES TAKE TURNS AT DRAWING  
TOBACCO-SMOKE THROUGH A STRAW.

The rites of My Lady Nicotine are performed in strange ways by some of her devotees. One of the most curious may be observed in the trenches of the Indian troops. The Hindus and Sikhs will not put cigarettes in their mouths, as they declare they have been made by Christian hands. In some cases they make a pipe-bowl out of clay

or mud, harden it by fire, and take turns to smoke it when it is filled with tobacco. Instead of an ordinary stem, they use a straw, not putting the end of the straw actually between their lips, but closing their hands over it and thus drawing the smoke through. The Mohammedans among the Indian troops will smoke anything in the usual way.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY AN INDIAN OFFICER. [COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]

**"OUR NOTE-BOOK."**

We very much regret to announce that, owing to the illness of Mr. G. K. Chesterton, it is not possible for us to publish "Our Note Book" this week. We hope to resume it shortly.

**PARLIAMENT.**

IMPORTANT debates on questions arising out of the war were held in the House of Lords during their three-days' sittings when Earl Curzon, in the continued absence of the Marquess of Lansdowne, acted with conspicuous ability as leader of the Unionist Peers. There was a very large attendance on the first day, when Lord Kitchener made a statement. Many Peeresses were in the galleries, most of them in mourning, and several of them knitting as they listened. Lord Kitchener gave an interesting summary of the recent progress of the war. The Peers, however, who were anxious with regard to recruiting, were dissatisfied with his intimation that it was proceeding on normal lines. They pressed throughout their meetings for more definite information as to the number of men forthcoming, and the number required, but this was not given, Lord Lucas, at the final sitting, declaring the determination of the Government for military reasons to abstain from mentioning figures in any form whatever. At the same time, the Lord Chancellor, in an impressive speech, while stating that compulsion had not yet become a necessity, nor anything like it, admitted that it might be resorted to in a great national emergency, and that he would "bar nothing." He also gave satisfaction with an assurance with reference to the improvement of our artillery. One of the most interesting features of the debates was the Marquess of Crewe's account of the sinking of the *Formidable* by two torpedoes fired from a submarine. After she was sunk her Captain signalled to another ship not to stand by, but to keep off, because there was a submarine in the neighbourhood. "He acted," said Lord Crewe with emotion, "in a manner worthy of the highest traditions of the British Navy." The Peers were thrilled by the incident.

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**TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.**

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Forty-Five (from July 4 to December 26, 1914) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

**CHESS.**

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

R. C. DURELL (South Woodford).—We cannot give you any logical reason why such a capture as you use for the key move of the problem submitted should not be employed, but the howl that would follow the publication of the position is more than we care to contemplate.

DAVID O'EVANS (Cardiff).—Thanks for your letter and contribution. We scarcely know what Mr. Alain C. White's collection amounts to, but you must come a close second. Good wishes heartily reciprocated.

W. B. SELWYN (Venice, Cal., U.S.A.).—Thanks for your interesting letter. The incident you have seen depicted resulted in no loss, and we should say the story told you did more credit to the invention of the narrator than to his veracity.

M. F. J. MANN (Guernsey).—Will you please look at this for your last contribution?—1. Q to B 4th, Kt to K 5th (ch), 2. Q takes Kt (ch); and if 1. B takes Kt, 2. R takes B (ch), etc.

**CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3676** received from C. A. M. (Penang); of No. 3680 from C. W. B. Selwyn (Venice, U.S.A.); of No. 3682 from D. Arretono (Alexandria), and J. B. Camara (Madeira); of No. 3682 from C. Barretto (Madrid); J. Murray (Quebec), F. Johanness (Christiania), and T. Cifuentes (Trubia, Spain); of No. 3683 from J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), W. Dittlof (Tjassene (Apeldoorn), J. B. Camara, J. Isaacs (Liverpool), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J. Verrell (Rodmell), Riffen (Tunbridge Wells), and F. Hancock; of No. 3684 from J. Isaacs (Liverpool), Rev. G. Street (Te'scombe), and Blair H. Cochran (Harting).

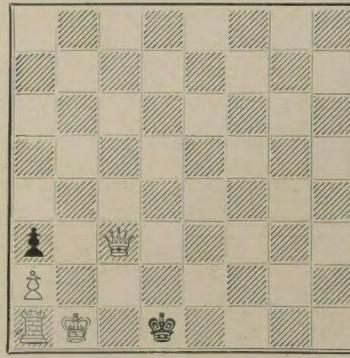
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3685** received from Blair H. Cochran, F. Hancock, F. Fowler, A. H. Arthur (Bath), G. Wilkinson (Bristol), G. Slingfield (Johnson (Seaford)), W. Weaver Jones (Kibworth), R. Worters (Canterbury), H. S. Bradreth (Falmouth), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paisley), H. Grasett Baldwin (Guildford), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), Captain Challice, J. Bailey (Boscombe), A. W. Hamilton-Green (Exeter), J. C. Stackhouse, A. L. Payne (Lazonby), F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), R. C. Durell (South Woodford), G. Pratt (Streatham), G. Cooper, Rifleman, P. J. Adamson, and F. L. Clarke (Brighton).

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3684.**—By M. F. J. MANN.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to B 3rd	Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.	

**PROBLEM NO. 3687.**—By O. WURZBURG.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

**CHESS IN LONDON.**

Game played in a simultaneous exhibition match, by Mr. BLACKBURNE and the Rev. W. A. C. CRAIG, at City of London Chess Club.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Rev. C.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Rev. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P to Q B 4th	Q to R 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. K to Kt sq	Q R to Kt sq
3. P to Q 4th	P takes K	15. B to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
4. Kt takes P	Kt to B 3rd	16. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
5. Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	17. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th
6. Q to Q 4th		18. Kt to B sq	Kt to B 3rd
White naturally adopts the most simplifying variation, but the purpose of the move is difficult to see. It not only delays development, but exposes the Queen to a mosquito-attack which loses more time.			
7. P takes P	P takes P	19. B to K 2nd	Kt to K 5th
8. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	20. Q R to B sq B to B 3rd	P to K 5th
9. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	21. Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes B (ch)
10. Castles Q R		22. Q takes Kt	B takes P
Another error which gives away every chance of defence. The loss of the Q B P, however, may be said to only expedite the inevitable end.			
11. P to Q 4th		23. R to K sq	B to B 2nd
12. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes P	24. R to K 2nd	P to B 5th
13. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	25. K R to K sq	P to Q 6th
14. Castles Q R		26. R to K 5th	P takes K
With the opened Q file at Black's command, it is simply putting one's head into the lion's jaws.			
15. Q to Q 3rd	P to Q 5th	27. P to Q R 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
16. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd	28. K to Kt and	K R to Q B sq
17. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	29. B to Q sq	R to B 7th (ch)
18. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	30. B takes R	P takes B (disch.)

It is but fair to say that of the twenty games Mr. Blackburne played on this occasion, he lost only three, and the calibre of his opponents may be inferred from the quality of Black's play as here shown.

Taking quick advantage of his opportunity, Black has a won game from this point, and finds his way home with much skill and vigour.

11. Q to Q 3rd P to Q 5th  
 12. Kt to K 2nd B to K 3rd

Mr. White's New Year's card comes with such unfailing regularity (and, alas! so quickly) that our forms of gratitude have been long since exhausted, and our acknowledgments, however genuine, must now take a somewhat hackneyed note. The theme of this season's book—"The White King," by Alain C. White (Office of *Chess Amateur*, Stroud)—is the part played by the White King in problem composition, and it need scarcely be said how Mr. White's great store of knowledge is drawn upon to illustrate this particular aspect of problem-play. We quote above one of the most striking examples.

**THE "EMDEN" AT THE COCOS CABLE STATION.**

THE 9th of November was a thrilling day, full of surprises to the Cable staff situated on this remote island in the Indian Ocean—namely, "Direction" Island, ½ mile long, ¼ mile broad, and only 8 ft. above sea-level at the highest point. Just before 6 a.m. a strange four-funnelled cruiser full-speeded up to the island and anchored half a mile off the western end. Glasses clearly showed the fourth funnel to be a fake, and it soon became apparent this was no friendly ship. Immediately "S.O.S." signals were sent out on the wireless, and Perth, Durban, and Singapore advised the *Emden* was on us. At 6.20 a.m. a landing-party of three officers, forty armed men, and four Maxim guns came ashore, and proceeded at once to occupy all buildings, officers politely requesting us to leave our rooms and muster on open ground in front of the Quarter.

An armed guard rushed into the office and directed the staff to go outside. Immediately the Germans started on the work of breaking-up office, engine-room, accumulator-rooms, workshop, etc. At 8 a.m. the wireless mast fell after three charges of explosive.

The breaking up continued till 9.30 a.m., when the sound of the *Emden*'s siren brought officers and men together at the double. As the party had only been on shore just over three hours, it seemed a strangely short time for them to stay, but clearly it was a call to rejoin their ship—and off they went after lining up before their officers.

The boats had left the jetty at 9.40, and were well on the way to rejoin their ship, when what was our astonishment and delight at hearing the boom! boom! of distant firing. Up we all flew to the roofs and out on to the Barrier—anywhere where it was possible to get a view of the open sea. There was no mistaking the sight that met our eyes. Away on the horizon, belching forth volumes of dense black smoke, was a friendly cruiser coming up full speed from the E.N.E. Instantly the *Emden* had weighed anchor and stood out to sea to meet the enemy, firing with great rapidity, the German ensign, hoisted at both masts-heads, flying full to the breeze on the sunlit, tropic sea.

From the roof, or barrier encircling the island on the seaward side, a splendid view was obtained of the duel taking place, and the ringing cheers as the first well-directed shots from our oncoming cruiser dashed the spray up all round the *Emden*, must have been heard by the landing-party, still out in the lagoon. These were now seen to be putting back to the shore, and our short-lived liberty was soon to come to an end.

Back they landed at 10.30 a.m., and we were no longer allowed to view the fighting. The German flag was hoisted, and the island placed under martial law. Arms and ammunition were ordered to be given up, and anyone who had electric torch-lamps was expected to hand them in.

About noon came the report that the *Emden* had lost two funnels and a mast, but there still seemed to be a doubt as to the condition of the British ship. Orders were now given to a party to board the *Ayesha*—a three-masted schooner at anchor a few hundred yards from the jetty, belonging to Governor Ross. At 12.30 p.m., our guard was withdrawn, and we were allowed to go where we liked.

The officer in command was entertained at the Superintendent's house, and for a short time the Superintendent, Doctor, and two or three of us sat round with our "stengals" discussing the situation. The smoking-room table was well supplied with the latest illustrated papers (brought down only that day week ago from Singapore), and our guest was much interested in seeing them, at the same time being quite outspoken as to entire disbelief in their contents. Despite their alleged untrustworthiness, however, a parcel of *Illustrated London News* and the latest *Times* was obviously most acceptable.

Questioned as to what he would do in the event of the British ship returning before dark, he replied: "This is now German territory, and certainly we shall fight." With four Maxim guns, plenty of ammunition, and forty pretty-desperate armed men, it would undoubtedly have been a very ticklish affair for an attacking party to effect a landing.

The officer in command told us he must take two months' provisions on board—accordingly, store-rooms were opened and trucks on the trolley-line to the jetty loaded up.

At 5.45 p.m. the last man had left the roof and been regaled plentifully with liquid refreshment. A general hand-shaking and saying of "Good-byes" took place, and a rapid move was made for the jetty. Some had written a few brief lines to relations in Germany, requesting that some means might be found of forwarding them.

And now came the last and by far the most impressive act in the day's drama—this setting forth in strange craft of a brave remnant of the hunted cruiser *Emden* to try their fortune once again on the broad highway of the Indian Ocean.

As the ship's head turned round, the officer in command mounted the rigging and, taking off his helmet, gave the lead to his men for three hearty cheers, which were replied to as lustily, with a "Tiger," by all on shore. Where and when should we hear of them next?

By 8.15 that same evening—two hours after the Germans left—we were through to Batavia on mirror instrument, and Manager at Singapore advised briefly of the day's doings. Only one of the cables had been cut in the landing-party's first hurry to get away, and that close in shore. This was our cable to Perth, and during the course of the next afternoon this was temporarily repaired.

Thus within twenty-four hours of the Germans' departure, communication on all lines had been established—a feather deservedly in the cap of the electrical staff.

On Nov. 10 H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, which we now learnt was the ship that was engaging the *Emden* the previous day, came up and anchored off the island at 8 a.m. Two boat-loads came ashore, flying the white flag, and were received with ringing cheers as they landed. R. J. SAUNDERS.



A PART from the Caucasus—where the Russians achieved over the invading Turks what was, perhaps, so far, the most crushing victory of the war—interest in this country was mainly centred in the House of Lords, where Lord Kitchener was expected to gratify curiosity about several things, including the progress of recruiting. But though he treated his countrymen to a concise and comprehensive summary of the course of the war with a skill which showed him to be possessed of the qualities that go to the making of a good journalist, as well as of a great General, he otherwise exhibited a taciturnity worthy of Moltke himself, who could be “silent in seven languages”, or even of the Sphinx, whose countenance had so often puzzled him during his long residence in Egypt.

Practically he added little or nothing to our knowledge of the war, except that there had been 218,000 responses to the householder census of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee; that recruiting was otherwise “normal”—which rather disappointed those who would have been better pleased to hear that it was “abnormal”; that over 29,000 officers had been appointed to the Army (where they are very badly wanted); and that the balance of advantage had now passed to the side of the Allies.

Yes, but the question which everyone is now asking is when the end is likely to come? How long will the war last? A lady at a dinner-table was even said to have put this question to our War Minister, who replied: “I don’t know when it will end, but I know when it will begin, and that is the month of May.” One would like to believe in this story, which came from Paris, but it is at least *ben trovato* in the highest degree, and most probably conveys what Lord Kitchener himself thinks, even if he didn’t say it—as in the case of his interview with an American journalist.

Next May—yes; that is just about the time when the war will begin in earnest: when the four Divisions which originally formed our Expeditionary Force (as we were officially told during the debate in the Lords) will have expanded into a much greater army than now—an army of close on a million men, which will enable us to assume the offensive with vigour and hustle the barbarous Teutons out of Belgium, even as Macbeth and his fellow-banqueters were “pushed from their stools” by the ghost of Banquo, a much less substantial adversary. But what were the crimes of Macbeth compared with the awful barbarities which have just been brought home to the German soldiery by the report of the French Commission of Inquiry—composed of high judicial personages—who have found, by evidence on oath and local examination, that “pillage, rape, incendiarism, and murder are our enemies’ common custom”? In fact, the Bulgarian atrocities of ’76 and those of Armenia at a later time—as instigated by “Abdul the Damned”—pale before the terrible barbarities perpetrated by the Germans in France and Belgium.

After these, the arrest—or at least “chamber-detention”—of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines was but a mild measure, though it had its counterpart in Bismarck’s positive imprisonment of Cardinal Ledochovsky, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, during the famous “Kulturkampf,” or struggle between Church and State, for pretty much the same reason; as well as in the summary arrest and incarceration of Count Harry Arnim, ex-Ambassador at Paris, for presumed opposition to the will of his master. If the United States refuse to recognise German sovereignty in Belgium until the fate of this

kingdom has been finally decided by the Treaty of Peace, why should Cardinal Mercier have had a Prussian guard placed over his palace at Antwerp for precisely the same offence? How comes it that Count Bernstorff and his coadjutor—or at least co-agitator—Herr Dernburg do not get a party of Marines landed from the *Karlsruhe* or the *Dresden* in order to confine President Wilson to the White House? In this invidious distinction there would seem to be quite a flagrant respecting of persons out of all accordance with the well-known passion of the Germans for impartial justice to all and sundry.

But with regard to the merry month of May as the time for the real beginning of the war—whereof the

“Eye-Witness” at the front—no less interesting as a chronicler than acute as a critic, who has the advantage of judging things, not from the Woolsack, but from the trenches—now assures us that “the Allied artillery is gradually assuming a superiority over the German, a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive.”

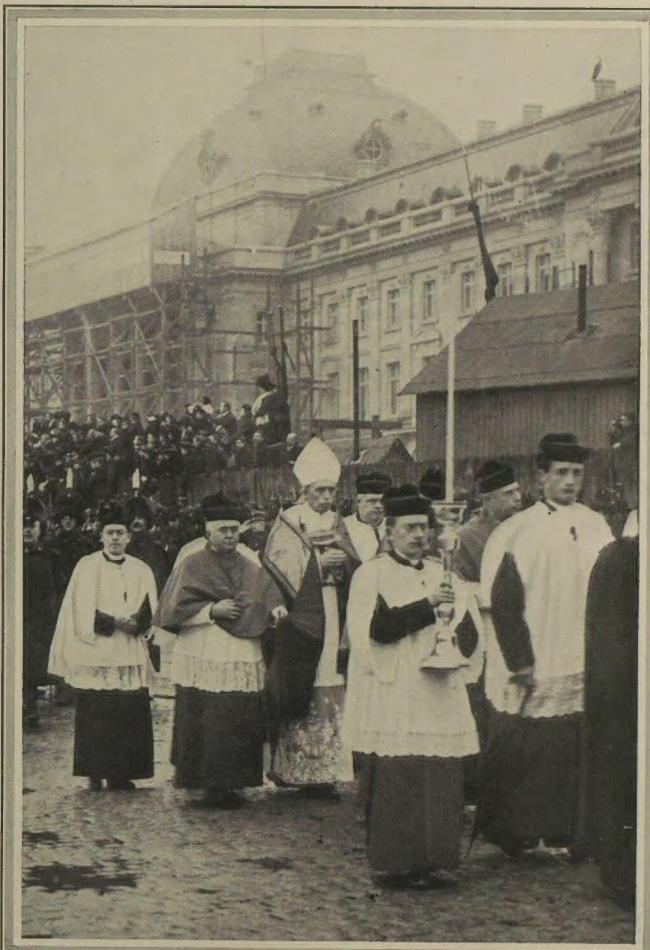
A further factor of quite as much importance which has become patent since the turn of the year is the prospect of the Allies being joined, long before Lord Kitchener’s May-day limit, by Roumania and Italy at least, and also, most probably, by Bulgaria. Those dogs of war—the former two at least—are straining at the leash, and nothing will hold them back, not even Prince Bülow, who is doing all he can at Rome to obviate the inevitable. The entrance of Italy and Roumania into the field is now a practical certainty, which will mean a tremendous advantage to the Allies more especially on the eastern front, seeing that the whole Austrian Army will thus have to turn its exclusive attention to its new assailants acting with those of Serbia and Montenegro, thus leaving the Russians to dispose of their German opponents only, and walk over them into Silesia—the Lancashire of Prussia—on one hand, and the two Prussias on the other.

Meanwhile, the over-sanguine journalists of Berlin have ceased to sing paeans about victories in Poland—“greater than Salamis, mightier than Leipzig”—and are now beginning to realise, in the cold grey light of the morning which brings disillusionment after debauch, that Marshal von Hindenburg is suffering the same sort of setback and stalemate on the Vistula as his comrade von Kluck on the Aisne and the Yser—if, indeed, that vaunted General is still in possession of his previous command, which is a little doubtful, since the Kaiser is a War Lord to whom failure of any kind is an unpardonable offence: witness his shelving, or at least shunting, of General von Moltke, Chief of his Grand General Staff.

Holding the Germans on the Vistula, the Russians have more than surpassed themselves in the Caucasus, where, in the first days of the year, they achieved a crushing victory over three Turkish army corps on the scale, and after the manner, of the German sledge-hammer coups of 1870. Sedan, as we know from Zola, was a *débâcle*; while Sary-kamysh, in the Caucasus, might equally be described as a deluge of defeat for the Turks—a locality all the more appropriate for such a catastrophe, seeing that it is within sight of Mount Ararat, on the top of which Noah’s Ark rested after the Flood.

Baffled and broken thus in the Caucasus—partly by reason of their having entrusted themselves to the overweening leadership of German officers, who have now to share the captivity of their Ottoman dupes—the Turks, again under the guidance of Marshal von der Goltz’s military minions, are equally preparing to court

still worse disaster by their suicidally insane attempt on Egypt, where the tarboosh, or fez—as one learns from Cairo—has already been supplanted by our silk “topper” as the social symbol of our sovereignty on the Nile. As for the Yser, the Lys, and the Aisne, the omens and achievements have been equally in our favour for the first fortnight of the New Year, in spite of its rain-floods and seas of mud, which induced the Germans to transfer the principal scene of their operations from the earth to the air, whence they dropped some fifty bombs on Dunkirk, though with much less murderous success than attended the hurling of their shells at Scarborough.

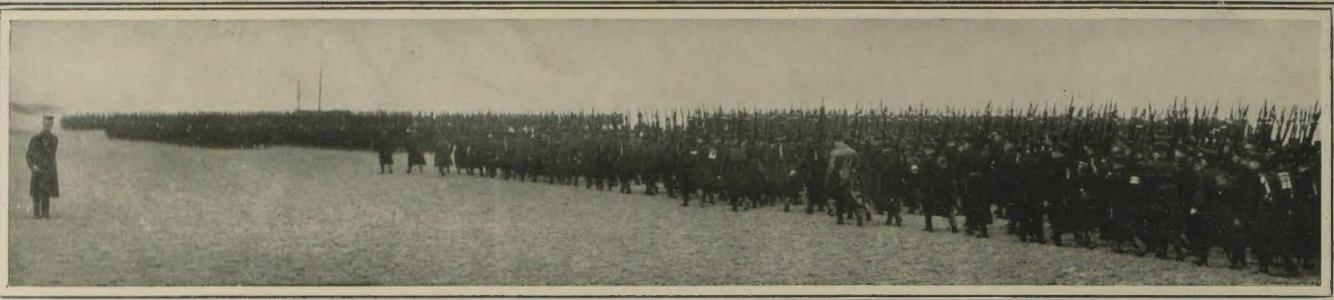


THE PRINCE OF THE CHURCH “ARRESTED” BY THE GERMANS: CARDINAL MERCIER, IN HIS VESTMENTS AS ARCHBISHOP OF MALINES, TAKING PART IN AN OPEN-AIR RELIGIOUS PROCESSION.

There can hardly be a corner of the world within reach of telegraphic communication with Europe where public opinion has not been moved by the reported arrest and confinement to his residence of the Belgian Primate, the venerated Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines. In its official “explanation” to the Vatican (in reply to a personal request from the Pope) the German Government denies the fact of the Cardinal’s arrest. They simply addressed to the Cardinal “a most deferential request” to abstain from adopting an attitude that might “compromise the fulfilment of their duty” and so endanger the Belgian people.—[Photograph by Topical.]

fighting so far, with all its fearful losses, should be regarded but as the “prelude to the omen coming on”—there is all the more reason for looking forward with entire confidence to the ultimate result, for the reason set forth recently by Lord Kitchener about the passing of the offensive to the side of the Allies, both in the west and east, but especially in the west. We have been told by Lord Haldane that though the Germans stole a march on us with their tremendous new Krupp gun—which cracked like walnuts the cupola forts of Liège, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp—nevertheless we have now managed to “steal their thunder” and are prepared to meet them on equal, if not superior, terms; while that wonderful

## THE WAR: A GARIBALDI FUNERAL; AND A TRENCH POST OFFICE.



"THE GALLANT BELGIAN ARMY" STILL A FORMIDABLE FIGHTING FORCE: MARCHING PAST KING ALBERT ON THE SANDS OF A BELGIAN COAST TOWN.



A POST OFFICE IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES: OFFICERS AND MEN INQUIRING FOR LETTERS.

Our photographs of King Albert inspecting "the gallant Belgian Army," as Lord Kitchener called it, indicate that it is still a formidable fighting force. "The Belgian Army," said Lord Kitchener in his last speech but one in the House of Lords, "has



STILL ON BELGIAN TERRITORY: KING ALBERT INSPECTING HIS TROOPS ON THE SANDS.

been constantly led in the field by their King, who, though hard pressed, has never yet left Belgian territory, and does not intend to do so."—The Post Office in the French trenches was only 200 yards from the German lines.



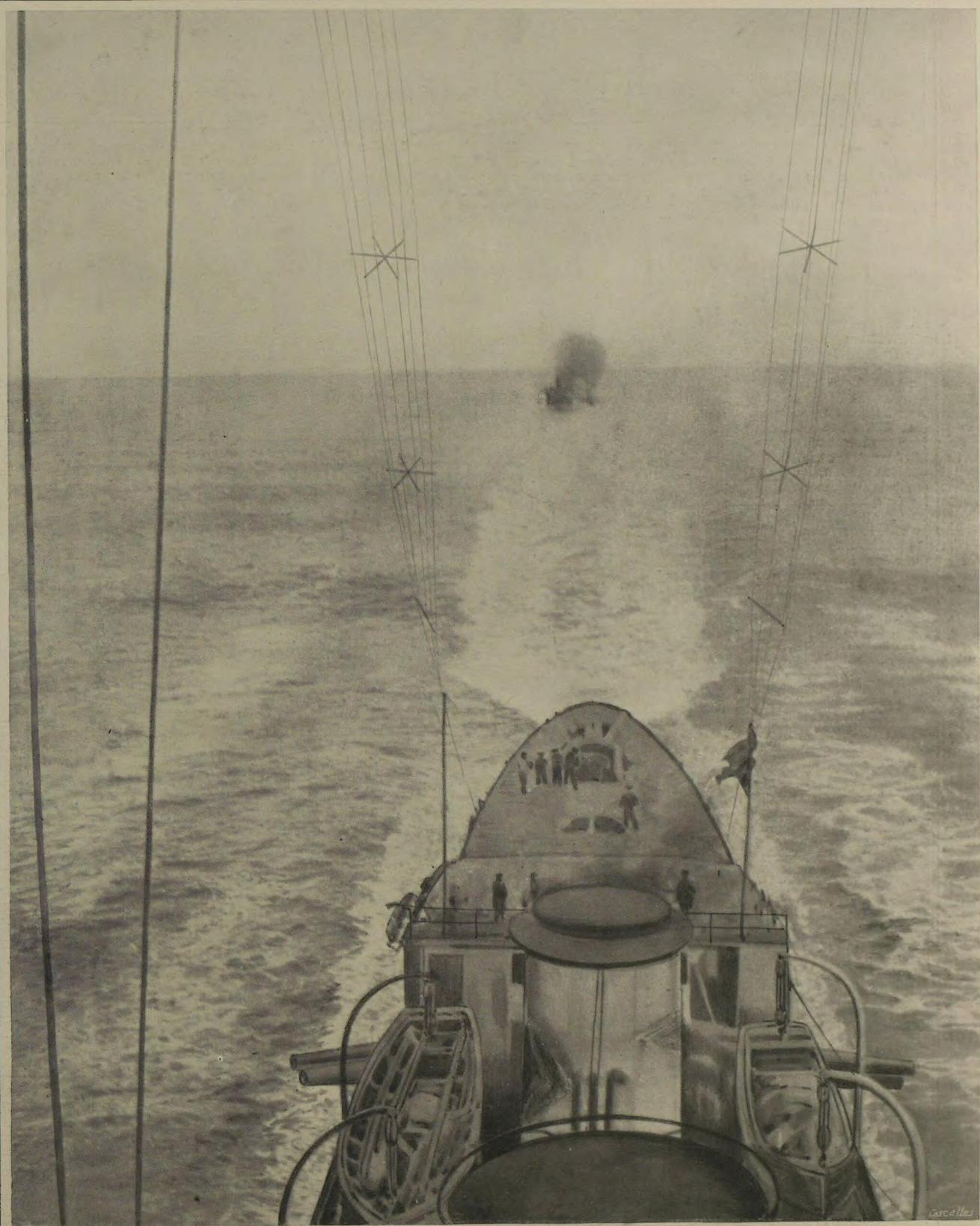
A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF ITALIAN SYMPATHIES: THE FUNERAL, IN ROME, OF LIEUT. BRUNO GARIBALDI, KILLED WHILE FIGHTING FOR THE FRENCH.

Lieut. Bruno Garibaldi, who was killed while gallantly storming German trenches in the Argonne, was one of the six sons of General Ricciotti Garibaldi (himself a son of the great Italian liberator) serving with the Italian Volunteers attached to the French Foreign Legion. Another of the brothers, Costante Garibaldi, has since also been killed in the Argonne. The funeral of Bruno Garibaldi took place in Rome on January 6, and was

the occasion of a great popular demonstration. All the surviving original Garibaldians, in their red shirts, were present, with many other Italian veterans. Huge crowds lined the streets as the hearse passed, followed by the British and French Ambassadors, the Greek, Serbian, and Montenegrin Ministers, and many Italian Deputies. In the Piazza Esquilino, where the Belgian Legation stands, the crowd shouted, "Long live Belgium!"

## GERMAN BOMB-DROPPING PHOTOGRAPHED: ATTACK FROM THE AIR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY STEGGLES.



SHOWING A BOMB DROPPED FROM A GERMAN AIR-CRAFT EXPLDING CLOSE TO A BRITISH SEAPLANE SHIP: AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH  
TAKEN FROM A BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER DURING THE ACTION OFF CUXHAVEN.

This remarkable photograph was taken from one of the British light cruisers engaged in the seaplane raid on Cuxhaven on Christmas Day. In the background is one of the British seaplane ships with a bomb dropped from a German air-craft exploding close beside it (to the right, looking at the photograph). The Admiralty stated: "The attack was delivered at daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Heligoland. The seaplanes were escorted by a light-cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines. As soon as these ships were seen by the Germans from Heligoland, two Zeppelins, three

or four hostile seaplanes, and several hostile submarines attacked them. It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighbourhood in order to pick up the returning airmen, and a novel combat ensued between the most modern cruisers on the one hand and the enemy's air-craft and submarines on the other. By swift manoeuvring, the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the 'Undaunted' and 'Arethusa.' The enemy's seaplanes succeeded in dropping their bombs near to our ships, though without hitting any."

## A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF FRENCH TROOPS IN ACTION: THE RECAPTURE OF A VILLAGE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY A FRENCH OFFICER.



AN INCIDENT OF THE STRUGGLE FOR VERDUN: A FRENCH DETACHMENT

There have been few photographs of more dramatic actuality taken during the war than this by a French officer during the recapture of Ville-en-Woëvre, a village in the Department of the Meuse, some twelve miles east of Verdun, one mile south of Étain. This particular engagement took place last October. Ever since the war began the Germans have made determined and persistent efforts to reach the great French fortress of Verdun, but so heroic has been the resistance of the French troops in the intervening country that they have never been able to get their heavy siege-guns within range of the fort. The strong French force between them and their objective has prevented these from bombarding Verdun as they did, Liège and Namur, while the French artillery, so skilfully worked, has been steadily increased in strength, and the fall of Verdun, it is said, is now less likely than ever. An account of

RETAKING A VILLAGE PREVIOUSLY OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

the situation in the neighbourhood of Étain early in December said that French cavalry were patrolling the district day and night, watching for any sign of advance on the part of the enemy, and occasionally encountering a German patrol. It is the French infantry in the trenches round Verdun who have saved the fortress. To the east of the town the French lines have been pushed on far towards the railway from Étain to Mézié that it is under rifle-fire, and the Germans cannot use it. It was stated on December 20 that the German lines were at no point nearer than ten miles from the centre of the fortress of Verdun, and that there were no signs of their being able to advance further. Étain and Fresnes-en-Woëvre (the latter close to the village here illustrated) were among the nearest points to Verdun which the Germans reached.

## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DIGBY, RECORD PRESS, CENTRAL PRESS, UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



MASCOT OF THE TASMANIAN CONTINGENT : A TASMANIAN DEVIL.



WHERE NAPOLEON ENCAMPED : AN AUSTRALIAN BEFORE THE SPHINX.



FRATERNISING IN EGYPT : AN AUSTRALIAN AND A BRITISH TERRITORIAL.



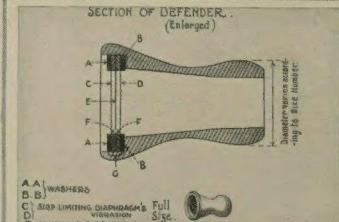
THE MASCOT OF THE WEST AUSTRALIANS BILLY, THE KANGAROO.



A MASCOT OF THE AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE FORCE ON DUTY IN EGYPT : A KANGAROO.



WITH HIS MASTER TO THE LAST ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "FORMIDABLE" : CAPTAIN NOEL LOXLEY'S TERRIER BRUCE.



EAR-DEFENDERS FOR BRITISH : A DEVICE TO PREVENT DEAFENING BY BIG GUNS.



IN THEIR CASE, AND PROTECTED BY BALLS OF RUBBER : MALLOCK-ARMSTRONG EAR-DEFENDERS.



IN HIS "TEDDY-BEAR" COAT : THE SON OF ONE OF THE FAMOUS GENERALS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, AT THE FRONT.



SENT TO THE FRONT, THAT BRITISH CAVALRY OFFICERS MAY USE THEM FOR HARE-HUNTING BEHIND THE TRENCHES : BEAGLES.

Under the shadow of the Pyramids, where Napoleon's Legions once encamped, is assembled a British Army whose units have come from all over the world—Territorials from Britain; Indians; New Zealanders; Ceylon Planter Volunteers; and soldiers of the Australian Defence Force. This last consists of nearly 20,000 officers and men, representing each State of the Commonwealth. When the "Formidable" went down, Captain A. Noel Loxley was on the fore-bridge with his old Irish terrier Bruce by his side. Captain Loxley's splendid gallantry and self-sacrifice were evidenced by the fact that after his ship had been struck, he signalled to another British ship: "Clear off,

submarines about!"—The terrific detonation of heavy guns may produce complete deafness unless the ears are properly protected. Hence the use of cotton-wool for this purpose; and the employment of such a scientific device as the Mallock-Armstrong ear-defender, illustrated above.—When off duty at the front, the British officer is getting a certain amount of sport. There are many hares in Belgium, and, as a result, a pack of beagles, lent by Mr. Ernest Robinson, of Liscombe, Leighton Buzzard, has been taken to the Continent by Lieut. Romer Williams, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who was formerly Master of the Eton Beagles.

## THE WORLD-WAR: SCENES IN FRANCE, MONTENEGRO, AND SOUTH AFRICA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLCOTT, SICARD, C.N., AND LONG.



AFTER A FIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA: GERMAN PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE LOYALISTS ALLOWED TO IDENTIFY THEIR DEAD.



THE FIGHTING PREMIER WHO "HANDLED THE MILITARY SITUATION IN A MASTERLY MANNER": GENERAL BOTHA (ON THE LEFT) IN THE FIELD.



A CIGARETTE TO SOLACE ROYAL ANXIETY IN WAR TIME: OUR GALLANT ALLY, KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.



PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE AUSTRIAN BOMBARDMENT OF THE MONTENEGRIN POSITIONS: MOUNT LOVICHEN.



A GERMAN MILITARY WORK WHICH TOOK 600 MEN FIVE DAYS: A 546-YARD BRIDGE-ROAD BUILT BY GERMAN SOLDIERS.



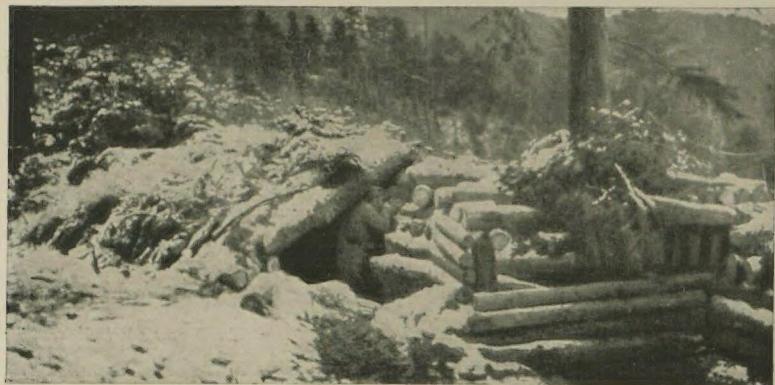
THE EMIR OF SOKOTO'S £1000 CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FUND: NIGERIAN CARRIERS WITH THE BULLION.

In his speech in the House of Lords on January 6, Lord Kitchener said: "Since I last spoke in this House, the situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. The sinister threat of a widespread rebellion, so cunningly planned and fostered by our enemies, has disappeared before the loyal and prompt action of General Botha and his Ministry. General Botha handled the military situation in a masterly manner which calls for unqualified praise, and in a very short time stamped out the rebellion."—The Montenegrin positions on Mount Lovichen, overlooking Cattaro, were for some time

subjected to spasmodic bombardment by the Austrians. King Nicholas has frequently visited his troops.—The bridge shown in Photograph No. 5 was constructed by German troops across marshy ground in Northern France which would otherwise have been impassable for artillery and transport. It is 500 metres (considerably over a quarter of a mile) in length.—The gift of £1000 for the Prince of Wales's Fund from Sarkin Musilim, Emir of Sokoto, in Northern Nigeria, was brought by carriers from Sokoto to Zungern, 260 miles—a trek of sixteen days. Each box contained £250 in silver.

## A KEY TO COMMUNICATIONS: THE STEINBACH AND CERNAY FIGHT.

DRAWING BY LEVEN AND LEMONIER; PHOTOGRAPHS BY E. STR. AND E.N.A.

ON THE HEIGHTS ABOVE STEINBACH WHICH GIVE THE VILLAGE ITS MILITARY VALUE :  
A TRENCH AND SHELTER UNDER SNOW.

SEEN FROM THE HEIGHTS OF STEINBACH, WHOSE POSSESSION MAKES IT UNTENLABLE : CERNAY.

THE FIGHT FOR STEINBACH, WHICH WAS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH AFTER STREET-BY-STREET AND HOUSE-BY-HOUSE COMBAT :  
STEINBACH AND CERNAY IN FLAMES.HEROES OF THE CAPTURE OF STEINBACH : ALPINE CHASSEURS, ON SKIS,  
MAKING A BAYONET CHARGE OVER THE SNOW.SEEN FROM A PINE-WOOD DOMINATING THE VILLAGE :  
STEINBACH HOUSES ON FIRE.

The importance of Steinbach and Cernay was explained the other day, in the "Liberté," by a writer with very intimate knowledge of the topography of Alsace, who said : "Cernay is a key to the communications between Mulhouse and Belfort, also with the Upper Moselle Valley in the direction of Bussang, Remiremont, and the eastern slopes of the Vosges. Steinbach . . . is two kilometres from Cernay. . . . The village has no military value, except for the heights surrounding it, the occupation of which gives the French the control of the intersecting point of several important roads and the junction of railways. . . . The possession of Steinbach renders Cernay untenable. Whoever holds Cernay can strike easily at the railway from Mulhouse to Colmar and

Strasburg, which crosses the plain below barely six kilometres away." Steinbach and Cernay, it will be recalled, have figured much of late in the news. Steinbach fell to the French on the night of January 3, after many days of fierce fighting in the neighbouring fields and woods and in the village itself. The French first entered the place on December 20, and there began a deadly combat street by street and house by house, during which the French Alpine Chasseurs especially distinguished themselves. The Germans had converted the village into a series of blockhouses. In the central photograph, Steinbach, in flames, is seen in the centre, with Uffholz behind and beyond it. On the right, in the distance, is Cernay, also burning.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## RUINED BY GERMAN SHELL-FIRE: THE FAMOUS SALLE PAUWELS, YPRES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ANTONY.



BEFORE THE GERMANS CAME TO YPRES: MURAL PAINTINGS BY FERDINAND PAUWELS, IN A GALLERY OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS CLOTH HALL



AFTER THE GERMANS CAME TO YPRES: ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE PAUWELS PAINTINGS OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF YPRES.

The destruction of the irreplaceable is, next to the terrible loss of life, the most deplorable feature of the waste and wreckage which mark the track of a great war. Our illustration shows a striking example of this in the havoc wrought, in the historic Cloth Hall of Ypres, by German shells and the fire they caused. This fine old building, with its early Gothic façades, dates back to the thirteenth century, and the famous Salle

Pauwels, which we illustrate before and after the bombardment, was enriched by a series of twelve very fine mural paintings by Ferdinand Pauwels, representing salient events in the history of Ypres. The series began with the foundation of the Hospital of the Virgin in 1187, and ended with the siege of 1383, one of the most striking scenes depicting the ravages of the plague in 1347.

## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.



NEGLIGENCE. THE SURGEON IN SKIRT OF HIS WORK  
CONCEALS UPSET OF FROTHICK TEPID BATHS.



SITES WHICH PRECIPITATED PROPHECY: LIQUIDS OFFERING HUMAN SACRIFICE.



SCENE IN THE MIST: AN INDIAN SIGHTING.

IT is but natural that the war should have upset a good many theories formed in peace, and this has been particularly the case with the forecasts of surgeons. Founded for the most part on the experiences of the Russo-Japanese War, they omitted to take notice that the conditions of the present struggle differ materially from those of the Far East, inasmuch as we are now fighting over much cultivated soil, with an abundant (a too abundant) water-supply, and with combatants of whom only a very small minority are vegetarians and abstainers from alcohol. The result has been that new, or at any rate unexpected, complications have developed, and that wounds which in Manchuria would have remained aseptic have in Europe shown a decided tendency to become infected and suppurating. This has made necessary a change of treatment—or rather, has made treatment necessary in cases where it was thought it could be dispensed with. In a report published by the Surgical Society of Paris, MM. Dupont and Kendiridji, writing from one of the great French hospitals at the front, say that clean perforations of the abdomen by bullets, which in the Russo-Japanese War could mostly be trusted to heal by first intention, have in this one without exception proved fatal if left untreated. On the other hand, all wounds here show a surprising susceptibility to disinfectants, and, if treated antiseptically, soon become clean. Whether this is or is not due to the superior recuperative power of the European constitution over the Asiatic, remains to be seen.

Rifle-bullets, however, have caused comparatively few wounds in this war. Contrary to our experience in South Africa, where rifle-fire at long range was responsible for a good deal more than half the casualties, it is to artillery that the greater number of wounds in battle must now be attributed. A large slice of these are, however, bullet-wounds, being caused by the spherical balls shut up within the shrapnel shell. Such wounds are naturally quite different from those caused by the modern small-bore rifle, and bring us back to the days of Solferino and San Martino, where a bullet of more than half-an-inch in diameter, fired with low velocity at a distance well within 500 yards, gave a wound confounded as

well as penetrating, and was almost certain to shatter a bone in its passage. Shell-wounds, properly so called—that is to say, those caused by irregularly shaped pieces of iron torn off the envelope of the shell by the bursting of the charge are proving unexpectedly "benign," and, unless they kill outright,

itself to the trenches, they have become so rare as to be hardly worth while bringing into the account. With wounds of all these varieties, it is cheering to notice that the free use of iodine and other antiseptic dressings, with injections of anti-tetanus serum and peroxide of hydrogen where indicated, are beginning to stamp out the tetanus and hospital gangrene which at one time threatened to be so formidable.

What, now, is the chance of serious injury from the wounds inflicted by any weapon? Some statistics compiled by the French medical staff from returns up to Dec. 1 supply a convenient answer. Less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. prove fatal, and about

$17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. become what are called "hospital cases" and demand prolonged treatment. Nearly 55 per cent. are so slight that the patient, after getting his wound dressed, can return to the ranks, and another 25 per cent. can be discharged to their homes or to rest hospitals and depôts for convalescents at the base. There remain less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. who are permanently injured so as to be unfit for any future service. This, of course, takes no notice of those who are either killed at once or die on the field before efficient aid can reach them, the proportion of these to the general percentage of wounded being another story.

It seems to follow from these figures that the sufferings of those wounded in their country's cause have been very considerably reduced by the progress of medical science and the greater attention paid to casualties. More than half of those who reach hospital return immediately to the front, and three-quarters either do so or are discharged to convalescence. Of the scanty quarter who remain for longer treatment less than a fifth die, and a much smaller fraction are permanently injured.

Amputations, the French surgeons inform us, are almost unknown in modern military hospitals, and the crop of one-armed or one-legged soldiers, which formed the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, should therefore be a thin one. If, as must be admitted, Science has in some ways added to the horrors of war, in others she has done something to reduce them.—F. L.



HALF-A-MILE OF RED INDIAN HISTORY ON CANVAS: PART OF A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS—  
THE LIFE OF STINGY (TWO SECTIONS).



PAINTING THE PICTORIAL HISTORY WITH WAR-PAINT: A BLACKFEET INDIAN DRAWING THE FRIEZE.



HALF-A-MILE OF RED INDIAN HISTORY ON CANVAS: PART OF A PICTORIAL RECORD OF THE BLACKFEET INDIANS—  
THE LIFE OF CHIEF BOY AND BLACK BEAR (TWO SECTIONS).

We give four of the 250 sections of a pictorial history of the Blackfeet Indians, a half-mile canvas roll painted by members of the Blackfeet tribe in the Glacier National Park Reservation, Montana, and given by them to Mr. L. W. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, for use as a frieze in the great log hotels erected by him for tourists to Glacier National Park. In making the presentation, the Indians suggested that it was very appropriate that the pictorial history should be placed in these "lodges," as they stand upon the sites of the Blackfeet's old hunting-grounds. The work, on which the Indians have been engaged for nearly a year, has called already for the use of hundreds of pounds of brilliant-coloured mineral paints (such as are used for war-paint) taken from the heights of Chief Mountain. Some of the incidents are from three-hundred-year-old elk-skin records.—[Photographs by G. G. Bain.]

THE HEAD OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: THE POPE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY D'ALESSANDRI.



RECEIVER OF A BRITISH ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY; AND TO RECEIVE A JAPANESE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY:  
POPE BENEDICT XV.

The name of his Holiness Pope Benedict XV. has figured in the war news to a considerable extent of late. The case of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, around whose palace a German guard was placed, is, of course, of vital interest to the occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. Further, it was the Pope who made proposals for the exchange of wounded prisoners who will be unable to take part in the war in the future. In addition, there are to be recorded the visit to Rome of Sir Henry Howard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this

country, who went to congratulate his Holiness on his election; and the fact that Japan is reported to be sending an Envoy Extraordinary to the Holy See, to convey congratulations and establish diplomatic relations with the Vatican. Pope Benedict the Fifteenth is sixty, and was raised to the Cardinalate only last year. He was for many years the fellow-worker of Pope Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla. He is an able organiser, and, as Archbishop of Bologna, was credited with giving evidence of liberal-minded ideas.

## A VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT! WHAT

DRAWN BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST,



THE "ULTIMA THULE" OF A GREAT-WAR BATTLEFIELD: THE OPPOSING LINES AND "NO-MAN'S-

The extent of the human loss made war bring a sense of desolation, and now that a modern battlefield has been set aside in the world and that no man is appointed to the fieldship, the fate of nations has itself become a fact. In all probability he would be dead or an invalid at the moment. "Specimens" have brought out this remarkable phenomenon very vividly in a recent "descriptive account." After taking the reader step by step from the General Headquarters towards the front, he continues an article at the Divisional Headquarters: "Here in this neighbourhood are to be found the first visible signs that fighting is going on. There . . . consist paradoxically enough, in the actual absence of signs of the presence of masses of soldiers; for though the area from here onwards may contain thousands of troops, all cavalry, artillery, and infantry will alike be so hidden away in villages, in woods, or in folds of the ground that there will be no trace of them in the landscape. This is one result of the all-pervading and all-swinging scruples . . . Yet another stage further towards the fighting-line are the brigade headquarters. . . . In this district there are even less traces of military occupation than further back. . . . Still

## A MODERN BATTLE LOOKS LIKE!

INVITED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO VISIT THE FRONT.



LAND" BETWEEN, WITH NO SIGNS OF LIFE SAVE BURSTING SHELLS AND HOVERING AEROPLANES.

further on, some 400 or 500 yards from brigade headquarters, lies the belt of country in which hide the supports and actual fighting. In this will be found the headquarters. Skinned by dug-outs, barrows, trenches, and excavations of every kind, and dotted with craters, it is bounded on the front by a long, discontinuous, irregular line fringed with barbed wire and broken by gaps wriggling still more to the front. This is the Ultima Thule, beyond, of width varying according to the nature of the fighting and of the ground, is never less than 1,000 yards wide, and is 10 miles long. It is here that the dead of both sides . . . On the other side of this nose of the undivided dead besides a similar fringe of wire and a long succession of low mounds and precipitous banks of three yards, and a few beside the craters who in daylight gets up his head curiously to take a long glance at it!" The drawing shows in the foreground the Allies' second trench and the advanced trench beyond, with dugouts reaching towards the German trench which are beyond the barbed-wire fence in the middle distance.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

## FOILING THE GERMAN PLEDGE TO SPEND CHRISTMAS IN WARSAW: VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF THE BZURA.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENIN FROM A SKETCH BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.



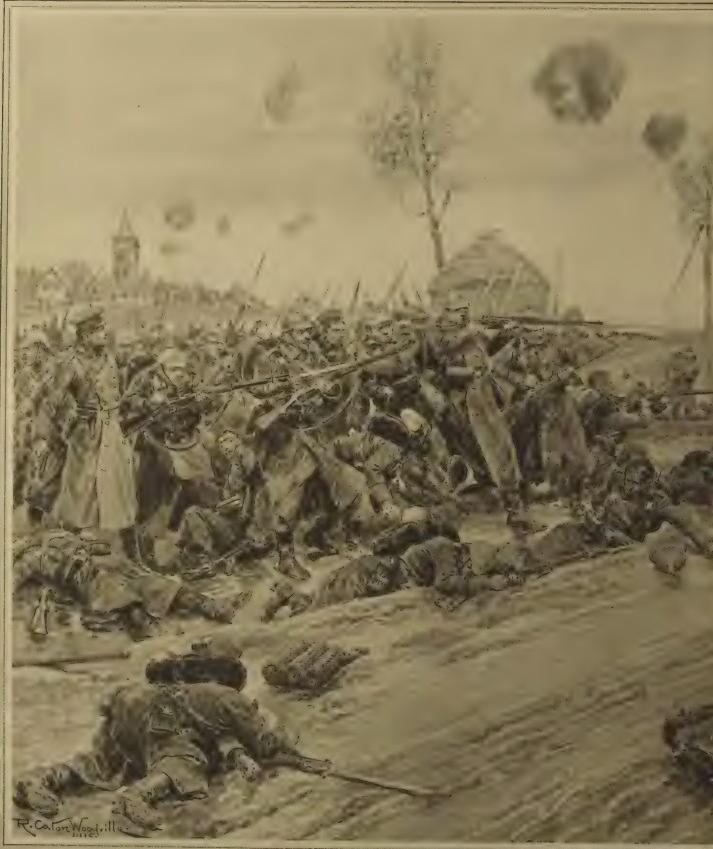
WINTER WARFARE AMID THE SNOWS OF POLAND: RUSSIAN FIELD-ARTILLERY IN ACTION BEHIND EMBLACEMENTS, AND RUSSIAN INFANTRY TRENCHES WEST OF WARSAW.

Our artist's drawing was made from a sketch taken by Mr. Granville Fortescue on December 22. In the centre are a number of Russian field-batteries behind emplacements, with some ammunition-shelters behind. On the left is the Kalisz Road and part of the village of Sochaczew, situated on the bank of a southern tributary of the Vistula, at a point some thirty miles west of Warsaw. From the village to the woods in the centre background lie the Russian trenches, and further in the distance, to the left, two lines of German trenches. The River Bzura runs just to the left of the woods shown in the centre of the illustration, which are full of Russian infantry. To the right of the woods there may be seen, it will be noted, a Russian machine-gang, and further to the right, Russian trenches, Russian soldiers digging a new trench, and on the extreme

right in the background, a Cossack patrol. A Russian Headquarters despatch on December 23 stated: "Our counter-attack threw back on the river German units which had crossed the Bzura near Zalaszewo (a few miles south of Sochaczew), the enemy losing many killed and nine machine-guns captured." A later despatch said: "On the Bzura, near Zalaszewo, a numerous force of Germans crossed to the right bank, where they were routed by our troops. One of the German regiments was almost annihilated, losing five machine-guns and leaving five officers and 515 men in our hands." It was reported that the Germans had pledged themselves to spend Christmas in Warsaw, but all their attacks have been repulsed with great loss. (Despatch Correspondent in the United States and Canada.)

"THE ADVANCE FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH": A BRITISH-

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM DETAILS



A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO TURN THE FRENCH PLANK FOILED BY THE BRITISH AND THE INDIANS:

Our artist has here illustrated, from a description given by a British officer who took part in it, an action fought on December 19, at Givenchy, near the La Bassée Canal. The Germans, said the officer, had tried to turn the flank of the French and drive them off of their position, which they held in the town of [Montreuil's] Rethle, Frontier Force, consisting of Afghans, Punjabis, and Dogras, and British infantry rushed out of their trenches and attacked the Germans with the bayonet. Driving them back, the British advanced again, taking the town of Rethle. The French are seen in their trenches in the background, between the Germans and the Anglo-Indian troops, and bring into the enemy's ranks. The British force belonged to the 5th Division. Mr. Milner Bellis, in his interesting account of "The War by Land," in "Land and Water," has pointed out how the capture of Givenchy from the Germans, combined with that of the Causses of Vermandois, brought the Allied line closer to the important position of La Bassée, thus affording a good example "of the way in

INDIAN BAYONET ATTACK ON THE GERMANS AT GIVENCHY.

SUPPLIED BY A BRITISH OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION.



FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS DURING THE GRADUAL ADVANCE ON LA BASSEE.

which the advance from trench to trench is proceeding, and of how in a series of minute movements pressure and strain are applied to this long line running from the Ypres to the sea." The Germans realized the importance of the position lost by retaking their attack. Lord Kitchener said in his speech in the House of Lords on January 4: "During the month of December . . . the only important engagement between the British forces and the Germans was on December 20, when the trenches held by the Indians were violently assailed at Givenchy. The Indians were, to a certain extent, surprised by the enemy, and some of their trenches were captured, only to be retaken the following day with considerable loss to the enemy by the First Army Corps, which had been in reserve. The line thus re-assumed has since been entirely maintained, and the Indian units have enjoyed a period of rest from the trenches."—Courtesy Copyrighted by the Board of Trade and Control.

## A SPOILED CHILD: AT A RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN FRANCE.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



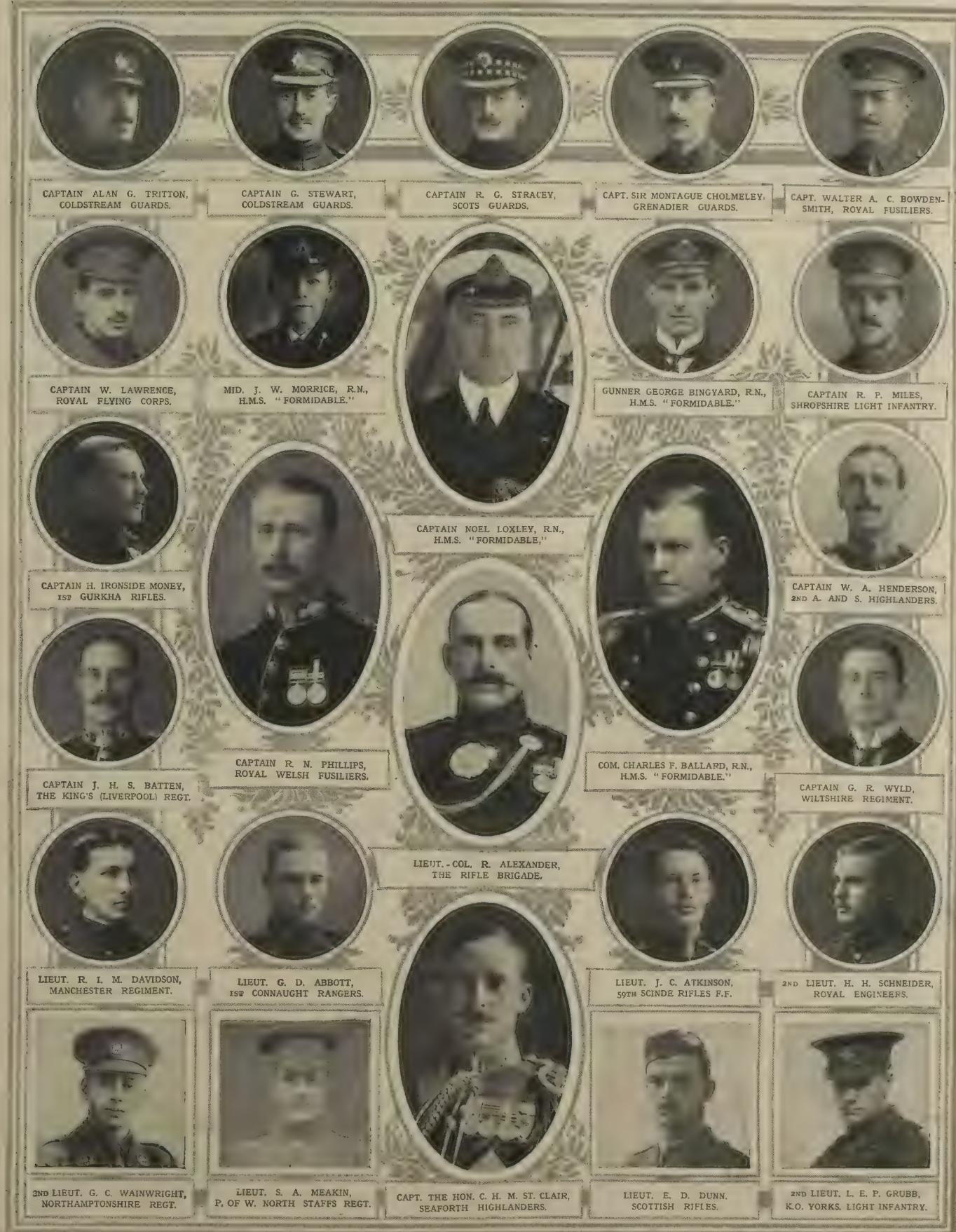
### VALOUR REWARDED: A WOUNDED SENEGALESE SOLDIER OF FRANCE DELIGHTED WITH GIFTS.

By way of compensation for the hardships which they have endured, wounded soldiers in the hospitals of France are overwhelmed with kindness and presents. Every woman is nursing, or ministering in some way to the invalids, and each wears her garb "with a difference." As the "Times" had it the other day: "In the place of tangos and tight skirts, we have hospital nursing and the Red Cross uniform. . . . The maid-servant, the shop-assistant, the actress, and the Society woman have all adopted the

new fashions, and each of them endows the uniform with something of her own personality. Corney Grain would have said of the Red Cross veil, as he did of the Saint Bartholomew's cap, 'I had no idea that out of one cap (or veil) so many could be made.' . . . It must be owned that in France the lady of high degree wears it better than any other." The one feature that all seem to have in common is a certain indisputable charm.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BARNETT, LAFAYEITE, LANGFIER, KIME, ILLUSTRATIONS BURAU, SWAINE, SPEAGHT, C.N., VANDYK, MAYALL, NAUDIN, BERESFORD, LONDON STEREOSCOPIC CO., GRAHAM, CASSAR.

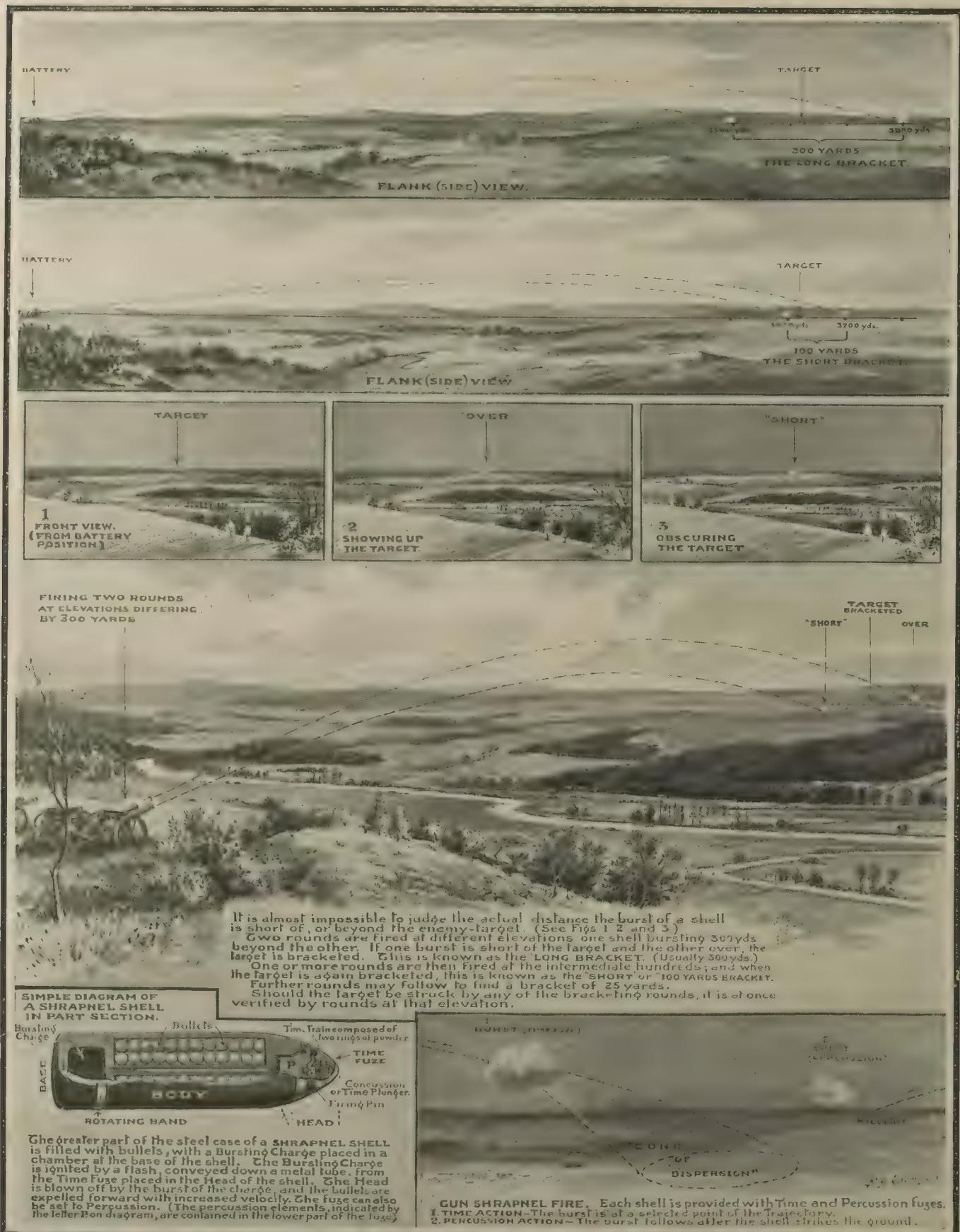


Our portraits include that of Sir Montague A. R. Cholmeley, of the Grenadiers. He was the fourth Baronet, and married, in 1903, Mabel Janetta, daughter of Mr. Montagu Richard Waldo-Sibthorpe; and their son, Hugh John Francis Sibthorpe, born 1906, succeeds to the title. Captain Walter Lawrence, Royal Flying Corps, was manoeuvring prior to a reconnaissance over the German lines, when he met his death. He was a naturalised Englishman, only son of the late Count Falconnier. A daring and skilful aviator, he had received the Gold Cross of the Legion of Honour. Captain Noel Loxley and Commander Ballard were both of the "Formidable," and their courage in the face of death was

heroic. Midshipman J. W. Morrice also lost his life in the "Formidable." Captain Robert Patric Miles served with distinction in South Africa and India; he was a first-class athlete, and wrote some brilliant and witty letters from the Front. Captain J. H. Strode Batten served with distinction in South Africa, and has been mentioned in despatches in the present war. Lieut. R. I. M. Davidson was the second son of the late Colonel D. C. Davidson, I.M.S. Captain the Hon. Charles Henry Murray St. Clair was the younger son of Baron Sinclair. He served as A.D.C. in South Africa, 1901-2, and was mentioned in despatches.

## RANGING ITS THEORY: THE BRACKETING SYSTEM WITH SHRAPNEL.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



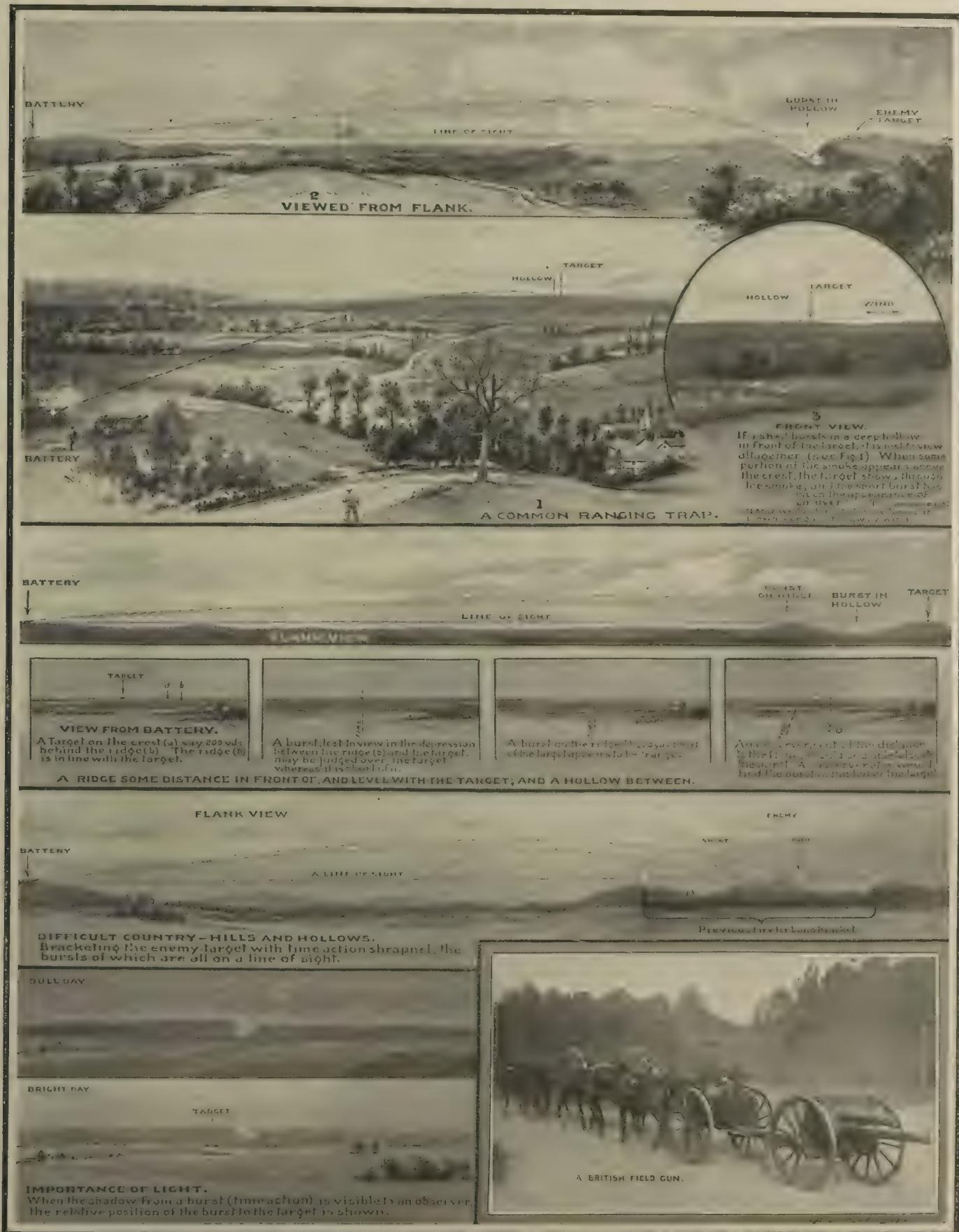
## AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE USE OF THE RANGE-FINDER: A BRITISH METHOD OF GETTING THE RANGE FOR ARTILLERY WHEN SHELL VELOCITY IS ERRATIC.

"Ranging" is a method adopted by artillery for finding the target with precision when, for exceptional reasons, it is not practicable to obtain the requisite information with accuracy by means of the ordinary range-finder and range-tables. The technical difference between "ranging" and "range-finding" is this: The latter is the measurement of the distance to the target by mechanical means; the former, the process by which is ascertained the elevation needed for the flight of the shell—which may differ from the

range-finder's estimate. Changes of temperature affect modern smokeless powder in many ways. A rise of the thermometer, for instance, means an increase of muzzle-velocity, the variations of which cannot well be tabulated. By means of the device of "bracketing" it is found possible to locate the mark effectively, making use of shrapnel, with time or percussion-fuse, as may be considered advisable. Our own Army use both time and percussion-fused shrapnel; the French prefer time-shrapnel. —[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## RANGING—ITS DIFFICULTIES: THE DECEPTIONS OF DIPS IN THE GROUND.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON. (PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.)



## INVISIBLE HOLLOWES NEAR THE TARGET AS "TRAPS": HOW RANGING SHELLS MAY BE LOST TO THE SIGHT OF THE BATTERY OBSERVERS.

On the page opposite are illustrations dealing with "ranging" in theory, as carried out under ideal conditions. On this page we are shown the principal practical difficulty which the artilleryman has to encounter and to defeat. Unknown inequalities of ground in the immediate front of the target are his bugbear, as are, incidentally, variations of light due to weather conditions. In any event, also, wherever the shell is seen to burst, very quick observation is necessary, for the puff of smoke from the explosion is com-

paratively small and it quickly dissipates. Shrapnel differs from "common" shell in that it contains but a small bursting-charge. Only sufficient powder is inside to break the shell open without scattering the bullets. These depend for their effect on the velocity of the entire projectile at the moment of bursting, by which they are carried forward to their mark. The field-gun in the lower right-hand corner of the illustration is one of the 18-pounders with which the British Field Artillery is armed.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

**"RIFLES" AND MORTARS.**

HIGH-VELOCITY DIRECT-FIRE RIFLES AND LOW-VELOCITY HIGH-ANGLE-FIRE MORTARS.

N.B.—This article is from the "Scientific American," in which it appears in lengthier form, and is reprinted by courtesy of that paper. "Rifle," as applied to artillery, is used in the American sense.

If a 1046-lb. shell is fired at Sandy Hook from a 12-inch coast-defence rifle elevated to about 11 degrees, and charged with 280 lb. of powder, it will hit the side of a battle-ship distant 12,400 yards from the gun. If a shell weighing 825 lb. is fired from one of our 12-inch mortars, elevated to an angle of about 45 degrees, and charged with 58 lb. of powder, the shell will land upon the deck of the same battle-ship at the same range of 12,400 yards. Because of its high velocity, the trajectory, or line of flight, of the shell from the rifle will be very flat, and it will take only about twenty seconds to arrive at the target. Because of the high elevation of the mortar and its low initial velocity of 1325 feet a second, its shell will describe a parabolic curve of great height, and it will be in the air for over a minute of time. Because of its relatively high initial velocity and the relative short time of flight, the 1000-lb. shell would reach the ship with a high remaining velocity and large penetrative energy; in fact, it would be capable at that range of penetrating a thickness of armour equal to the diameter of the shell, or say about twelve inches. The mortar shell, on the other hand, starting with a low velocity and subjected to the retarding effect of the atmosphere for over a minute of time, would reach the ship with a very low velocity, and therefore would be capable of only a limited amount of penetration; nevertheless, its energy would be sufficient to enable it to pass through the protective deck of a battle-ship and work havoc in its engine-room or magazines.

The high-velocity, direct-fire rifle is sighted directly upon its object; that is to say, the gun pointer maintains the cross wires of the gun telescope directly upon the ship; in other words, he sees what he is firing at. The gunners who elevate and traverse the mortars of our coast fortifications, on the other hand, never see their target. They are entirely hidden from the direct vision of the enemy, and usually the mortars and the gun detachments are in deep pits sunk well below the level of the surrounding terrain. The data for the elevation and traversing (movement to right or left on a turn-table) of the mortar are worked out by a group of officers who may be located in some protected position at a considerable distance from the gun.

Direct fire is used mainly for naval guns on board ship and for rifles in coast fortifications; but it is used only to a limited extent in artillery work on land. Except in those cases where the Germans, through their universal spy system, were thoroughly acquainted beforehand with the terrain, and were able to place their siege-guns in locations the exact distances of which from the forts to be attacked were accurately known, it is probable that the range was found by firing trial or "range shots" and correcting the errors by observation from some artificial or natural elevation, or from aeroplanes. In the defence of harbours by permanent coast fortifications, the distance to the enemy is determined by triangulation from concealed observation points, located at the ends of a lengthy base line, where instrumental observations determine the angles between the base line and the lines to the ship; or else the ship is located by depression-finders, such as the Lewis depression-finder

used in our own coast fortifications, which automatically record the range when the telescope is focussed upon the ship.

Direct-fire guns are used mainly for attacking the armoured portions of ships or the parapets of fortifications, or bodies of troops in the field—for any form of attack, in fact, in which the gunner can sight directly on the target.

High-angle fire, on the contrary, is directed against the thinner horizontal armour employed on the roofs of turrets, or on the one or more protective decks of a war-ship. In field operations it

at ranges consequent on angles of elevation about 15 degrees. The velocity is so greatly reduced by the resistance of the air that the remaining momentum of the projectile merely serves to shatter it helplessly against the heavy side armour of the target. Direct fire has to-day a sure limitation of 15 degrees, and will have for some time to come. The limiting angle for indirect fire or mortar fire is likewise restricted, but from a very different cause.

At angles of elevation above 65 degrees the time of flight becomes so great as to be prohibitive, and this marks the limit for the highest angle of mortar fire. There are other considerations involved in the strength of carriage and irregularities of flight above this angle, but these are subordinate to the unavoidable objection of excessive time of flight.

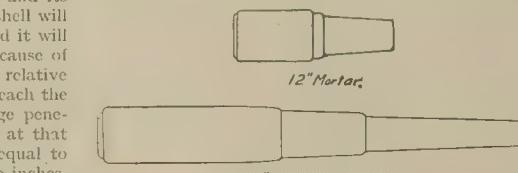
Of course, it is understood that to make a hit, it is essential that moving target and flying projectile arrive at the same spot at the same instant. In firing at a manœuvring battle-ship the element of time of flight thus becomes a most important factor, and it will be readily admitted that the time the projectile is in the air should not exceed one minute. By changing course and rate of speed, the commander of a manœuvring ship, in such a long interval of time as this, can readily place her at other than the predicted or anticipated point where she is expected to be when the shot strikes. This limit points, at the outer range, to an angle of projection not exceeding 65 degrees, since at this angle it takes the projectile over a minute to perform its path of flight.

It is a peculiar coincidence that with limiting restrictions so widely divergent, the scope of angles of projection is about the same. The total change in elevation for direct fire is limited to 15 degrees, and that for mortar fire to 20 degrees. These limitations of the upper angle thus prescribed place a great restriction on the attainable range. On this account it has been necessary to resort in mortar fire to what are called "zones." It is, of course, essential to cover every yard of range between the outermost and innermost limits of fire.

At a maximum velocity, within the power of the gun, behind a given projectile, the maximum range is attained at 45 degrees, but the minimum is not attained at 65 degrees. The only way to get less range after this angle is arrived at is either to reduce the powder charge or increase the weight of the projectile, or both.

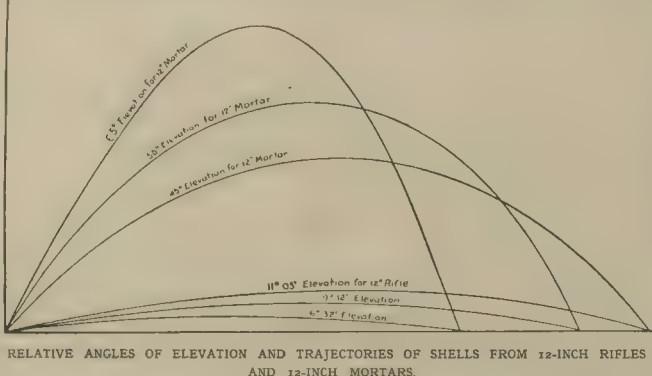
Since the longest ranges are of little value, on account of the inherent inaccuracies, it was decided in Uncle Sam's service to build a mortar only strong enough to carry the heaviest projectiles to moderate ranges. A comparatively light projectile was designed for the outermost zone. With this projectile a certain portion of the total range is covered. The limits of this lighter projectile of 824 lb. weight are between a maximum of about 12,400 yards for 45 degrees, to a minimum of about 8700 yards at 65 degrees elevation.

With our latest mortars, of greater length and using a sharper nosed projectile, an extreme range of 19,000 yards has been reached. These are being emplaced at Panama.



RELATIVE SIZES OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT-FIRE GUNS,  
POWDER CHARGES AND SHELLS.

is used against the roofs of armoured cupolas and the vertical protection, of whatever kind, which may be protecting the garrison. In field operations in the open, the 3-inch field-pieces use direct fire where it is possible; but because of the concealment, natural and artificial, of the troops in modern fighting, a large part of this attack must be aimed through information given by observers in positions on eminences or in aeroplanes.



"Direct fire" is used with high-velocity guns elevated to not more than 15 degrees.

"Curved fire" is used with howitzers of low velocity, elevated to not less than 15 degrees.

"High-angle fire" is used with mortars of low velocity, elevated to not less than 45 degrees.

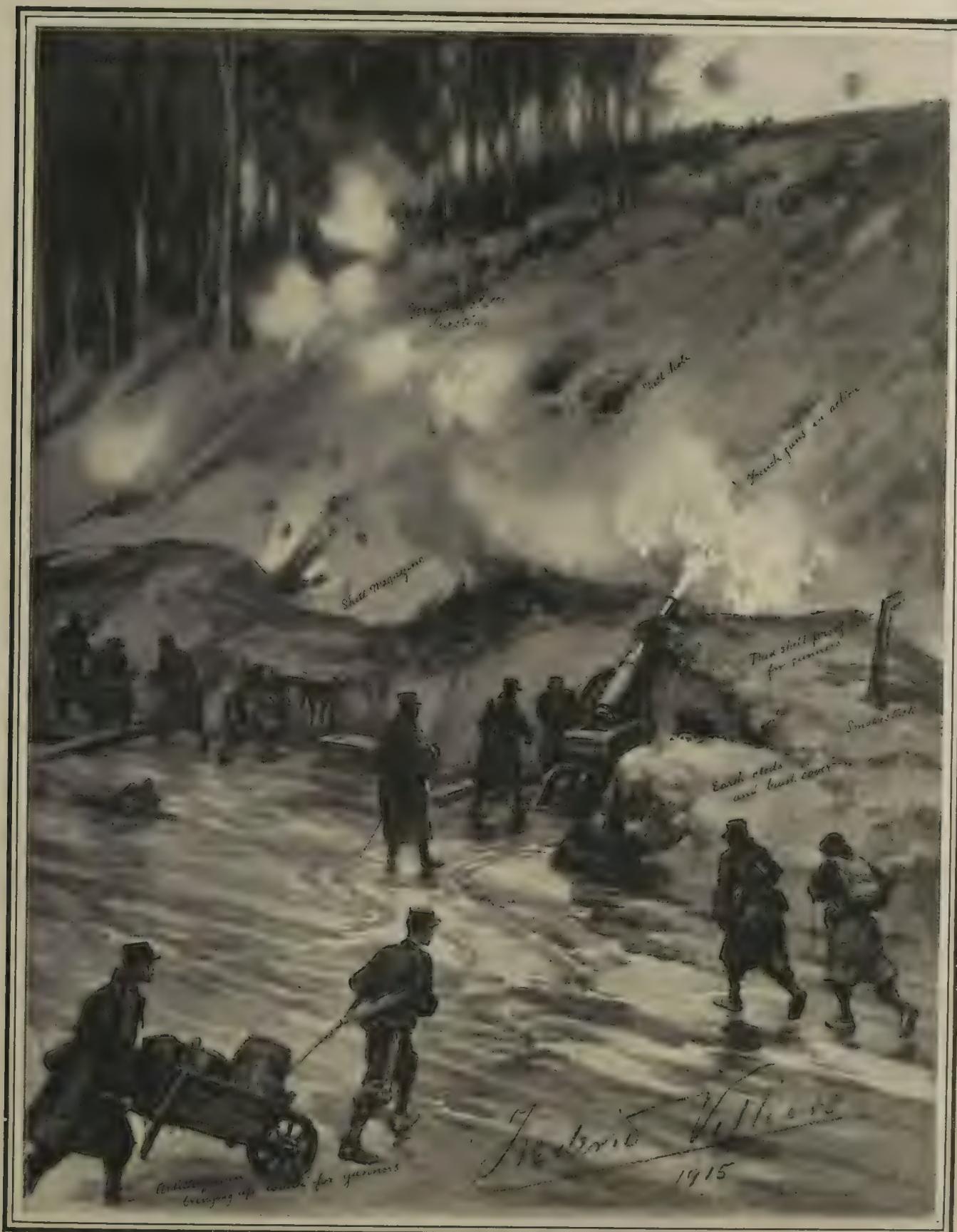
At the present writing it is established that the best armour-piercing shot fired from the most effective direct-fire gun is impotent on the present side armour



A NEW UNITED STATES WEAPON: THE 14-INCH GUN MOUNTED ON AMERICA'S LATEST DREADNAUGHTS.

## "FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE CONFINED TO AN ARTILLERY DUEL."

FACSIMILE SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST INVITED TO VISIT THE FRENCH LINES.



GERMAN SHELLS IN SEARCH OF CLEVERLY PLACED FRENCH BATTERIES: FRENCH ARTILLERY UNDER SHRAPNEL FIRE IN A CLEARING OF THE ARGONNE FOREST.

"On my visit to the French lines in the Argonne," writes Mr. Frederic Villiers (who, it will be remembered, was one of a party of representative journalists specially invited by the French Government to go to the front), "I saw how cleverly the French had placed their batteries in the patches of clear ground in the forest. But in some instances, the ever-sharp eyes of the German airmen had discovered their whereabouts, and clusters of German shells would search continually for the guns and their emplacements." The Germans have made very determined attacks on the French positions in the Argonne,

where, owing to the forest and broken ground, the fighting is difficult, and an enemy hidden close at hand may at any moment make a sudden onslaught. In such country as the Argonne Forest artillery cannot be moved about easily, while at the same time it affords opportunities for cleverly concealed batteries. The German objective in that district is to obtain control of the road connecting their positions on the western outskirts of the forest with Varennes on its eastern edge, where is the right wing of the German forces trying to invest Verdun from the north.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Can-

## DEFENSIVE DESTRUCTION IN FRANCE; AND DEATH IN BATTLE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALFIERI; DRAWING, FROM NATURE, BY J. CAMILLE-BELAIGNE.



AFTER THE FRENCH THEMSELVES HAD BOMBARDED THE CITY IN AN ENDEAVOUR TO DRIVE OUT THE GERMANS: A STREET IN LILLE.



THE PRICE OF GERMANY'S AMBITION! THE DEAD ENEMY—A SKETCH MADE ON THE BATTLEFIELD IN THE INUNDATED AREA IN BELGIUM.

Lille, which a rumour of a day or two ago reported retaken by the Allies, fell into German hands in September. It has been bombarded more than once by the French in their endeavour to drive out the Germans. On one occasion, in November, upwards of 6000 shells are said to have fallen in the city during a continuous bombardment that lasted twenty-one hours. Otherwise also Lille has suffered cruelly. Seven millions of francs (£280,000) has been exacted from it, and the inhabitants are said to have been harshly used by the various Generals who have governed the city, one of whom was

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Houses have been pillaged, and flour-mills and food-stores commandeered. It was at Lille that Mr. Walker, the British Vice-Consul, was arrested and made prisoner. The citizens, it is stated, have remained calm throughout, braving every hardship, quietly expressing their confidence that their countrymen would soon regain the city.—Our second photograph reproduces a sketch of a dead German soldier lying where he had fallen at the edge of a barbed-wire entanglement on a strip of swampy ground amidst the Yser inundations. The sketch was made at dusk one evening.

# BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES



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BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES ARE WELL-MATURED AND PERFECTLY BLENDED. THEIR VAST STOCKS IN SCOTLAND ENSURE AN UNFAILING SUPPLY OF THE SAME FAULTLESS QUALITY.

## THE WORLD-WIDE WAR: EVENTS, PERSONS, AND INCIDENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. J. SAUNDERS, ILLUSTRATION SOCIETY, PRESS PICTURE AGENCY, AND RECORD PRESS.



THEIR ONLY CHANCE OF ESCAPE: THE "EMDEN'S" LANDING-PARTY AT THE COCOS ISLANDS MAKING FOR THE "AYESHA" ON SEEING THE "EMDEN" BEATEN.



DAMAGE THE "EMDEN'S" MEN DID ASHORE AT THE COCOS ISLANDS: THE WRECKED INTERIOR OF THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STATION.



THE NEW RULER OF EGYPT AS A BRITISH PROTECTORATE: SULTAN HUSSEIN I. ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CAIRENES ON THE DAY OF HIS STATE ENTRY.



ON DUTY IN A LIGHT CRUISER: A BUGLER LAD OF FOURTEEN WHO HAS SERVED IN ACTION.



'BE PREPARED!': HOW ITALIAN BOY SCOUTS LIVING IN EGYPT ARE TAKING PART IN THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE.

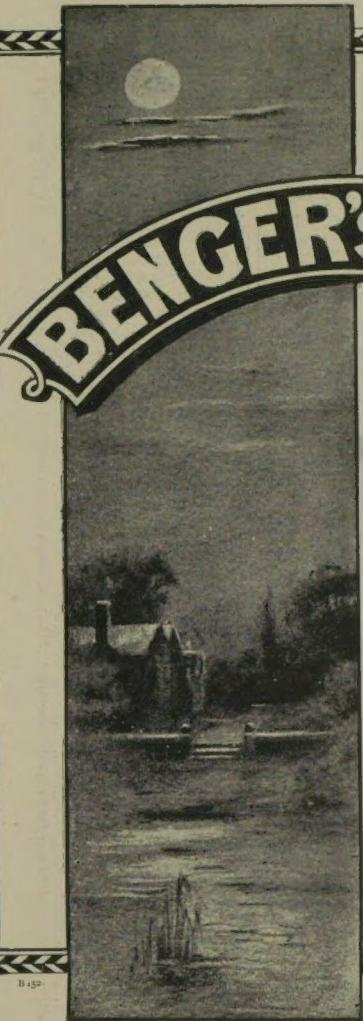


ITALIAN PUBLIC OPINION AND THE ALLIED CAUSE: THE GARIBOLDI DEMONSTRATION IN ROME.

The "Emden's" landing-party at the Cocos Islands had wrecked the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's wireless station and were on shore when the "Emden's" siren sounded the recall, and the smoke of a strange steamer approaching at speed appeared on the horizon. The men raced to their boats, and had put off when firing began. They re-landed, hoisted the German flag, and declared the island under martial law until, on seeing the "Emden" beaten, they put off again, making for the "Ayesha," Governor Ross's three-masted schooner, anchored a little way out. They seized the schooner and made off. The interior of the wrecked telegraph station, as the Germans

left it, with every instrument disabled or smashed, is seen in the second photograph. The third shows the new Sultan of Egypt answering the acclamations of the crowd with his hand at the salute as he drove through Abdin Square on the day of his State entry into Cairo. — The bugler-lad of the Royal Marines, though only fourteen, has been in action more than once. — The Boy Scouts are Italians, living in Egypt. They volunteered to assist in defending the country and are seen guarding Heliopolis telegraph station.

Our last photograph shows the patriotic demonstration in Rome round the Garibaldi Statue on the news arriving that the first of the young Garibaldis had fallen heroically for France.

**"Digestive Rest."**

When it is necessary and how it is best obtained.

A time for digestive rest comes to every one—after dietary indiscretions, during temporary digestive derangement—during the strain of student, professional, business or social life—during illness and convalescence, and in advanced old age.

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Relieves Chafing, Redness, Roughness. Soothing and Emollient.

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HERE is something particularly attractive about brown shoes for the country or for wear with tweeds, and this new Delta style; No. 550, in the fashionable mahogany tan shade, supplies a well-appreciated want. Its grace and shapeliness are typical of all Delta, as also are its reliable hard-wearing qualities. Much of its character and colour depends on its new and particularly delightful last, the last by the way on which the popular new Lotus shoe, No. 85, is made also. To secure the full excellence of this, and indeed of all Delta and Lotus, the usual advice cannot be too often repeated—take a personal interest in being carefully fitted. In this way, the shoes will look graceful and feel comfortable to the end.

Letters

Lotus Ltd., Stafford

Manufacturers of Delta and  
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Delta 12/9

Women's Shoes obtainable in  
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Per Packet of Ten

**BOUQUET 6<sup>d</sup>**  
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**QUEEN - 9<sup>d</sup>**  
SIZE

May be obtained at all the branches of Salmon & Gluckstein, Limited, or post free direct from their Warehouse 2-14, Clarence Street, St. Luke's, London E.C.

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# "Britain's Best Babies"

Particulars of the Competition.

164,800 babies competed. Only babies between the ages of 12 months and 2 years were eligible.

Each baby was examined by a medical man, who gave a signed certificate.

The first prize was awarded to Baby Blake, who was fed on the "Allenburys" Foods.

The Competition was promoted and carried out by the proprietors of the "Daily Sketch" Newspaper. The Competition was entirely independent in character.

Parents' Remarks.

Mother of the 1st Prize Baby Blake: "He did splendidly on it (the Allenburys' Foods). Cut his teeth without trouble and to time."

Mother of Baby Desborough: "She was brought up on your Foods in rotation, and looks well and healthy."

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Father of Baby Desborough: "She was entirely fed on your Foods and Rusks."

## The National Physical Welfare £1,000 Competition

BABY BLAKE, WINNER OF THE FIRST PRIZE.  
AND AWARDED THE TITLE, "BRITAIN'S BEST BABY."

BABY DESBOROUGH, WINNER OF THE FOURTH PRIZE.

BABY SHRIMPTON, WINNER OF ONE OF THE EIGHT SECOND PRIZES.

**A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE TO  
The Allenburys Foods**

The Simplest and Best Method of Infant Feeding

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and four codicils of MR. JOSEPH CRAVEN, of Ashfield, Thornton, Bradford, late Liberal M.P. for the Shipley Division, who died on Nov. 29, are proved by the Public Trustee, the value of the estate being £597,725 16s. 7d. The testator gives £100 to the Mechanics' Institution; £100 to the Thornton Liberal Club; and has desired his children to pay £50 a year for at least ten years to Kipping Sunday School, and £50 to the first Sunday School Collection. Subject to small bequests, the residue is to be held on various trusts for his daughters and their issue.

The will and codicil of MISS FRANCES HIGHAM, of Carrfield, Cheadle, Chester, who died on Dec. 11, are proved by Miss Magdalene A. Mellor and William Johnston, the value of the property being £49,745. Testatrix gives £500 to the Rector and Churchwardens of the Parish Church of Cheadle; £100 each to the Cheadle and Gatley Sick Nursing Association, the Stockport Infirmary, the Convalescent Home for Women and Children, New Brighton, and the Hospital for Incurables at Mauldeth Hall; other legacies; and the residue due in trust for her four nieces, Magdalene A. Mellor, Hermine Reed, Mary Barlow Wright, and Lilian Millicent Darley.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1914) of SIR ARTHUR NONUS BIRCH, K.C.M.G., of 29, Grosvenor Place, S.W., who died on Oct. 31, is proved by Charles J. Stewart and John E.

Harman, the value of the property being £36,809 10s. 5d. His son Arthur Egerton Watts-Russell having succeeded to the estate of his grandfather, J. Watts-Russell, M.P., he gives to him £2000; to each executor, £100; legacies to servants; and the residue to his children Wyndham Lindsay Birch and Una Constance Pope-Hennessey.

The will of LIEUTENANT RONALD LUCAS QUILXANO HENRIQUES, of 17, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, who was killed in action on Sept. 14, is now proved, the value of the property being £24,507 7s. 2d. He gives £500 each to his mother and brothers Julian Harold and Basil; £495 to his sister Sybil; £100 to the Queen's Regimental Fund; and the residue to Margaret Amelia Pretzman.

The will and codicil of MR. EDWARD WILLIAM JEWELL, of Westcliff, Lee-on-the-Solent, and Winkfield, Victoria

Road, North Southsea, who died on Nov. 20, are proved, the value of the estate amounting to £239,114. He gives £500, and during widowhood, the income from £41,667 stock, or one-half thereof should she again marry, to his wife; £100 to the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital; £500 each to the executors; an annuity of £52 to his former servant, John Matthews; and the residue to his nine children.

Among many schemes for assisting Belgian refugees, one of the most promising is that of the Watford Manufacturing



THE KING AND QUEEN AMONG THE WOUNDED AT BRIGHTON: LEAVING THE 2ND EASTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL AT HOVE.

The visit of the King and Queen to Brighton on January 9 for the primary purpose of visiting the large number of wounded Indian soldiers and other wounded in the hospital at the Pavilion, and the hospitals at Hove, from all accounts gave exceptional gratification to the wounded warriors personally. The Indians were especially touched by such a mark of regard from the Sovereign, their Kaiser-i-Hind. At the 2nd Eastern General Military Hospital, which their Majesties visited in the afternoon, the wards contained many British and Belgian wounded.—[Photograph by C.N.]

Company, whose Chairman is Sir William Treloar. The company are putting on the market 250,000 boxes of the well-known Boisselier chocolate, to be known as the "Belgian" Chocolates, and sold respectively at 5s., 3s., and 1s. 6d. Out of the profits a proportion amounting to over £5000 when the whole set is sold is to be given to the King of the Belgians, through the Daily Telegraph Fund, for the relief of Belgian sufferers by the war. The scheme will also incidentally keep employed a large number of factory hands. It has the approval of Princess Christian, the Duchesse de Vendôme, and Count de Lalaing. Many well-known actors and actresses are giving their services to promote the sale of the "Belgian" Chocolates, both by autographing boxes and by selling them personally at leading stores in London and the provinces.

immediately due to the naval and military operations now in progress." It is also unfortunately true that the war has already exacted a heavy toll of lives among the nobility.

Eight more volumes of the delightful "Service" Edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling have been issued by Messrs. Macmillan, namely, "From Sea to Sea" (4 vols.), "Wee Willie Winkie" (2 vols.), and "Soldiers Three" (2 vols.). The price of each volume is half-a-crown net. There should be an immense demand for these tasteful and handy little books. We are sorry that in our last note on the subject some confusion occurred as to the name of the publishers. The explanation is that, while the prose works are issued by Messrs. Macmillan, the poems are published independently, but in an identical binding, and likewise called "The Service Kipling," by Messrs. Methuen.

## FOR ECZEMAS AND OTHER DISTRESSING ERUPTIONS.

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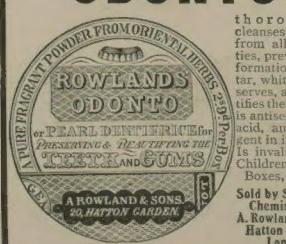
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. Do not let Grey Hairs appear. Restores Grey or White Hair to its original colour, where the glands are not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and the Hair from coming out. Restores and Strengthens the Hair. IS NOT A DYE. Sold Everywhere.

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thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all impurities, prevents the formation of tartar, whitens, preserves, and beautifies the teeth and is antiseptic, anti-acid, and astringent in its action. Is invaluable for children, teeth, Box, 2s. 9d. Sold by Stores and Chemists, and A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

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## ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

London—Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria St.; Montreal—Lymans, Ltd., St. Paul St.; New York—Fougera & Co., co. Beckman St.; Paris—Roberts & Co., 3, Rue de la Paix.

## BEWARE OF UMBRELLAS MADE ON GERMAN FRAMES

WHEN YOU BUY AN UMBRELLA INSIST ON HAVING A FOX'S FRAME

ENTIRELY BRITISH MADE. LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

[SFOX & CO. LIMITED] [PARAGON]

ON THE FRAME.

PURCHASE BRITISH GOODS AND REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES





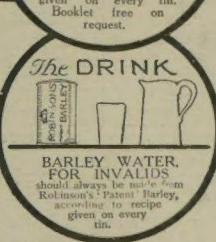
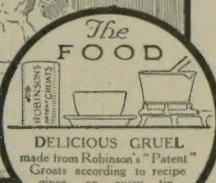
**The IDEAL FOOD  
AND  
BEVERAGE**  
*for those invalided HOME  
from the FRONT*

To increase the comfort of the patient and aid rapid recovery, these old-established preparations will be found of great value.

**ROBINSON'S**  
"PATENT"  
"PATENT"  
**BARLEY GROATS**

When suffering from FEVER induced by the pain of wounds, nothing soothes so much the parched thirst as BARLEY WATER made from Robinson's "Patent" Barley. Avoid Pearl Barley, which is often adulterated.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON.



When recovering from the effects of wounds, and Nature wants building up, a basin of GRUEL made nicely with milk and Robinson's "Patent" Groats works wonders from its strengthening qualities.

# OUR SOLDIERS WANT MORE ZAM-BUK

*for their CUTS, SORE FEET & FROST-BITE.*

Letters received from the Front show that the world-famous healing balm, Zam-Buk, is proving a great boon to the soldiers of the Allied Armies. By swiftly healing their cuts, bruises, and sore feet, and by allaying the aches and pains caused by exposure, Zam-Buk is rendering a valuable service alike to Army and State.

Orders for Zam-Buk in large quantities marked "Urgent, for the Front," have been executed, and the men write to their friends at home appealing for more Zam-Buk.

**Our soldiers like Zam-Buk because of**

1. *Its unique healing properties.*
2. *Its compact and concentrated character.*
3. *Its reliability, which is unaffected by weather, or age.*

# Zam-Buk

*You can do a soldier or sailor no greater service than by sending him a gift of one, two or even three boxes of Zam-Buk. These can either be purchased at any chemist's or drug stores, or direct from the Zam-Buk Laboratories, Leeds.*

## THE BEST THING

to do when in doubt is often difficult to decide. In many cases it is desirable to obtain the opinion of others. Of one thing you may be sure and that is that if a number of people arrive at an identical conclusion, it is rarely wrong. There is a remarkable unanimity as to the merit of Beecham's Pills, of which millions of boxes are sold annually. The wise use of this world-famous remedy benefits everyone, for a little purifying medicine is a real necessity from time to time. Every man and woman, practically without exception, now and then suffers from some disturbance of the digestive organs—loss of appetite, heaviness and discomfort after eating, irregularity of the bowels, liverishness, a feeling of lassitude, headache, biliousness or want of tone generally. It is not wise to neglect such ailments. The proper course

## IS TO TAKE

Beecham's Pills in accordance with the directions. Safe under all circumstances and composed of the purest ingredients of proved curative value, this specific is of acknowledged efficacy for the relief and cure of irregularities of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It is also a preventive medicine, for its use will keep the organs in a healthy state, active and regular. Numberless men and women, of diverse constitutions, in all classes of society, for three generations have admitted Beecham's Pills to be "Worth a Guinea a Box." You, also, will esteem them as highly if you take them when the need is felt. Many people take and need no other medicine from one year's end to another. The world-wide reputation and ever-increasing sales of this remedy are proofs of its changeless popularity. It will do you good to take

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

**Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire.**

**SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOXES, PRICE 1/1½ (56 PILLS) AND 2/9 (168 PILLS).**

**THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.**

**Flying Fund.** No chronicle of the car would be complete if mention were omitted of the youngest of the mechanical transport family—namely, the aeroplane—as but for the car and its ever-improving engine, this generation would not have seen the “flying men.” To-day they are the messengers of war—tomorrow, perhaps, the heralds of peace; but, whether acting in one part or the other, the risks they run are great and the rewards small. Patriotism, ‘tis true, needs not payment in cash, but hard it is for those dependent on support from the airmen if their loved ones are injured, killed, or in any degree incapacitated from earning their livelihood due to hurts received in the battlefield. Some time ago Mr. André Michelin, the well-known head of the French tyre business, approached the Royal Aero Club with regard to a suggestion he had made to the Admiralty and the War Office that a general fund should be established for distributing money rewards to airmen or their dependents accomplishing deeds of daring during the war. M. Michelin, with his usual generosity, offered to open the fund with a subscription of £1000. The scheme, however,

did not meet with official approval in that form, but the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty suggested that a general fund be established for the benefit of the Royal Naval Air Service to supplement the provision for officers, and especially men, of the Air Service who are permanently prevented by wounds or injuries received on duty from contributing to their own support, and for the wives and dependents of those killed in action. The Army Council also approved of a similar fund for the Royal Flying Corps, but suggested that the rank-and-file should be the first to benefit. Both the Naval and Army authorities have agreed that this fund should be administered by the Royal Aero Club, and that body has agreed to organise and administer the fund. M. André Michelin has offered his contribution of £1000, so I write these lines to ask my readers to send me contributions, however small, which I will acknowledge in these columns, for such a deserving fund. As one of the founder members of the Royal Aero Club, I can promise there will be no wasteful expenses in the administration of such moneys subscribed to “The Flying Services Fund,” under which title contributions should be sent to this office or to the Royal Aero Club.

badly, so that the cylinder-heads and pistons soon become dirty; the engine starts knocking, and has to be cleaned long before it would have required such attention if it had been lubricated with a better oil. Considering that the decent modern engine seldom consumes more than a gallon of oil in a thousand miles of running, there is little excuse for the false economy of cheap oil. The quantity used is comparatively small,



LIKE AN AISNE QUARRY: A WOLSELEY CAR AT THE GRAND ARCH OF THE FAMOUS JENOLAN CAVES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The car is a 24-30-h.p. Wolseley, owned by Mr. F. G. Geddes, of Darlinghurst, New South Wales. The Jenolan Caves, formerly called the Fish River Caves, in a valley of the Blue Mountains, are famous for their beautiful stalactites. This view of the entrance recalls some of the recent war photographs from the quarries of the Aisne.

**Engine lead-Lubrication.** In a leading article on lubrication which appeared quite recently in the *Autocar* were contained so many words of wisdom to motor-vehicle owners that I wonder it has not been more commented upon. In the early days of motoring, as that writer remarks, owners were content to follow the car-maker's advice and to use the particular brand of oil which he recommended for his engine. Nowadays, too many motorists are inclined to think they know more than the manufacturers and are not in the least particular as to what kind of oil they use. They buy on price, almost regardless of any other consideration — whether the oil is really good oil or suitable for their particular engine, as long as it is cheap. Common oils carbonise very

FITTED TO A 20-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER LANCHESTER CHASSIS: A SERVICEABLE LIGHT DELIVERY-VAN.

Owing to the well-known economy and simplicity of Lanchester cars, these vans are found very useful by manufacturers in light trades.

therefore the difference in price between good and bad oils amounts to a trifling sum per annum. Also, good oils last longer than bad ones, especially as the question to-day is not so much the quantity the engine actually uses, but how often the oil in the sump or base-chamber should be drawn off, thrown away, and replenished with new oil. Motorists need not assume that car-makers recommend a particular oil or lubricant for their machines because they wish to make a profit on selling it, as, in the first place, they never make the oil themselves; and, secondly, most motorists buy their oil from the local garage or dealer. Manufacturers really recommend a particular brand as, by experiments, they have found this gives the best results in their cars. It is the same as regards gear-boxes and back-axles. Many such lubricants sold for this purpose contain deleterious acids and other impurities, which cause corrosion and pitting in bearings, so necessitating renewals much earlier than would have been the case if better attention had been paid to the maker's advice on what to use. Therefore, it is an economical advantage to use only the best lubricants, irrespective of whether the cost is a shilling or so extra per gallon, as the saving is eventually counted in pounds sterling.

W. W.

## ‘Mellin’s’ is the ‘FRESH MILK’ food: we want you to try it FREE!



It cannot be too often or too plainly stated that the highest medical opinion favours FRESH COW'S MILK as the best basis for any hand-fed baby's diet—nor can it be too clearly repeated that Mellin's Food is the best known medium for so ‘humanising’ this cow's milk as to render it practically identical with mother's milk.

### Far Superior to water-mixed Foods.

Writing recently, a doctor declared: ‘I prescribe Mellin's Food largely, and find that made up with fresh cow's milk it is far superior to foods mixed with water only; and thousands of happy mothers have already proved the truth of this.

Times without number, children who have failed to thrive on all else have rapidly ‘gone forward’ on Fresh Milk with Mellin's Food; incipient weaknesses, ‘backwardness’ and fretfulness have disappeared, and the foundations of a robust health and constitution have been truly laid.

### Instantly adaptable for the strongest or the weakest child.

There are certain vital properties in Fresh milk and in fresh milk only; but fresh milk alone is quite unsuited to a baby's digestive powers. Mix Mellin's Food with this fresh milk, and not only are those vital properties retained to the full, but other essentials are added and the whole is rendered digestible by even the feeblest infant.

As the child grows, all that is necessary is to increase gradually the quantity of Mellin's Food and milk—keeping always a proportion of Mellin's Food sufficient to ensure thorough digestion of the milk. Mellin's requires no cooking, and is simplicity itself to prepare.



# Mellin's Food

THE NEAREST FOOD TO NATURE'S FOOD

From birth to three months it was daily expected our boy would not live. Thanks to ‘Mellin’s’ he is now a picture of health.”  
Mrs. Hain, Narrandara, N.S.W.

“Such a poor little ill mite was my boy, I thought I could not rear him, yet in six weeks on ‘Mellin’s’, he was not a bit like the same child, and he is now a strong, healthy boy.”  
Mrs. Marshall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.

ADDRESS: SAMPLE DEPARTMENT, MELLIN'S FOOD, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

‘My baby had Bronchitis followed by Diarrhoea and Sickness, and was very weak...’ I believe that Mellin's Food saved her life.” Mrs. Wells, Vacaas, Mauritius.

‘My little boy was so weak he developed double rupture, and the doctor gave little hope of recovery, until advised to use Mellin's Food. His double rupture has healed up, and he is now a fine boy—thanks to Mellin's Food.’

Mrs. Gardner, 98, Woddrop St., Brighton, Glasgow.